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EAST FRONT ACTIVE AS GERMANS RENEW GROZNY AREA DRIVE

Soviets Lose 90 Planes in One-Day Activity—Axis Pounding Rjev, Tropetz

MORE GAINS ANNOUNCED

General Attack Launched by Moscow Forces in Veli-luki War Sector

Nichi Nichi

STOCKHOLM, December 18.—The German forces have reopened offensive operations in the Grozny area, it is reported from the Caucasus front today.

Soviets Lose 90 Planes

Domei

BERLIN, December 18.—The Soviet forces during yesterday's engagements on the Eastern Front lost 90 planes, the German High Command revealed today.

The announcement said to the following effect:

The Italo-German forces on the banks of the Don River, in concert with their air units, furiously pounded the Soviet troops who took the offensive in the same area. On the two days of December 16 and 17, 101 Soviets tanks were destroyed by the Axis. Fighting is still raging in the sector.

In the Rjev and Tropetz sectors, new counter-offensives of the Soviets were routed by the German forces. Twenty-eight Soviet tanks were blasted during the engagements.

In the northern portions of the Eastern Front, many Soviet defense positions were blasted by the joint operation of the German ground and air forces.

The Germans operating between the Volga and Don Rivers on Thursday penetrated the Soviet line to push farther on.

New Soviet counter-offensives were repulsed both in Stalingrad and around the bend of the Don River. Twenty Soviet tanks were destroyed in these sectors.

The number of Soviet planes destroyed on the Eastern Front yesterday reached 90.

Soviets Start Offensive

Domei

MOSCOW, December 18.—Soviet forces opened a general attack in the Veliki-liku area, 100 kilometers southwest of Rjev, in order to recapture, Smolensk in the south, it was announced by the Soviet Information Bureau today in a special announcement.

It is only 120 kilometers from Veliki-luki to Smolensk.

Fierce Clashes On

Domei

BERLIN, December 18.—With the temperature in the Eastern Front having suddenly risen to five or 11 degrees below zero, the fighting between the German and Soviet forces has been intensified and sanguinary battles for the capture of strategic keypoints are raging, according to information from the front lines.

Field dispatches reaching here from various areas disclosed the war situation as follows:

Stalingrad Front.

The German forces launched a general attack today in a sector southwest of Stalingrad and after crushing the stiff resistance put up by the Soviet defenders, succeeded in taking a strategically important hill.

The Reich troops in the city completely repulsed the Soviet forces that made fierce counter-attacks in various places in the beseiged citadel. The Germans still hold 22 wards out of the 24 in the city.

The German mechanized troops stationed in the area between the Don and Volga Rivers launched an attack on the Red positions in collaboration with the Luftwaffe and after waging a severe battle, recaptured several strategical hills. In aerial combats, the German air force shot down 36 enemy planes.

Soviets Lose Heavily

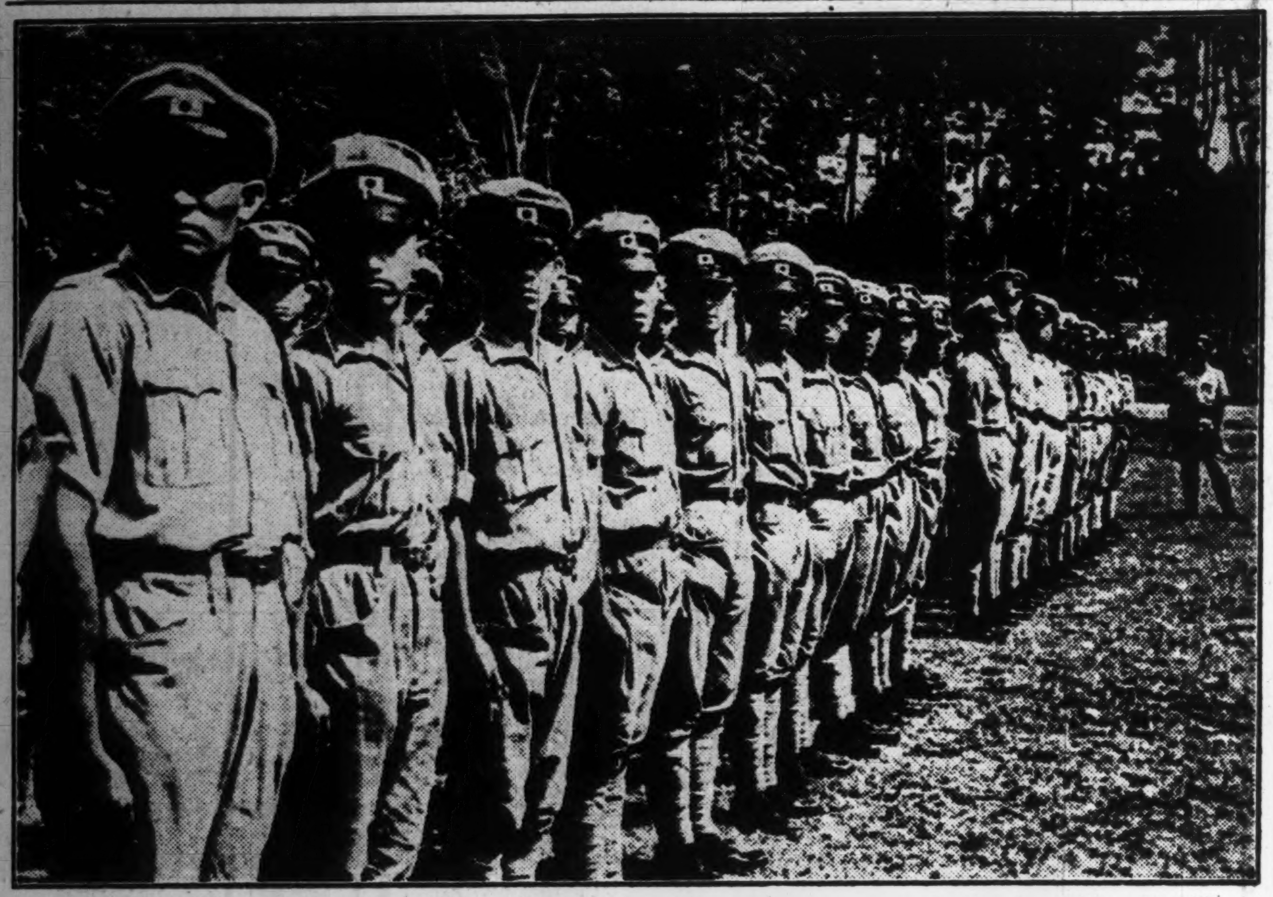
In the great bend of the Don River, meanwhile, the Soviet forces started vigorous counter-attacks in several points and succeeded in penetrating through the German positions in a certain point. The Germans, however, repulsed the enemy after a sanguinary engagement. In this sector, the Soviets lost 33 tanks, 24 guns and 250 transport vehicles.

Rjev Sector.

The Soviet forces attempted a

(Continued on Page 2)

Guardians of Burma's Peace



With complete ousting of pernicious British influence from Burma, in face of the irresistable power of the Imperial Forces, the Burmese are now learning how to live. They mean to show the world what they are made of, now that Nippon has opened the door for them. In the above photo can be seen one phase of the resurrection of an oppressed race, inasmuch as it vividly depicts the youth of Burma in a role that bespeaks of virility. These men are members of the Burmese Police Corps, organized under the guidance of the Imperial Forces who take keen delight in the training of their friends, and are shown smartly lined up for inspection.

(Courtesy of the War Ministry)

LINLITHGOW TRYING TO APPEASE INDIANS

Plans Creation of Provisional National Government but to Rule Out Congress Party

Yomiuri-Hochi

BANGKOK, December 18.—Lord Linlithgow, Viceroy and Governor-General of India, proposed the establishment of a provisional national Government of India by the coalition of political parties except the India National Congress Party, which is allegedly held responsible for the disturbance raging since August, in his speech delivered yesterday at the Calcutta Chamber of Commerce and Industry, it is revealed by a New Delhi broadcast intercepted here.

His scheme is similar to the proposal made recently by Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, President of the Indian Liberal Party, C. Rajagopalachariar, ex-Premier of Madras, Dr. S. P. Mookerjee, President of the Mahasabha Party, and others at their joint conference held in Allahabad.

Admits Britain's Failure

Because of this similarity, it is observed here that Lord Linlithgow is trying to reach a compromise with the Indian political parties except the India National Congress Party. It is also said that the British Government needs a prompt solution of the Indian problem, as is seen in Linlithgow's speech, which admitted that so far Britain had failed to suppress the disturbance.

"The British Government is longing for the realization of the establishment of an Indian national Government by the coalition of the Indian political parties," said Lord Linlithgow. "This British policy was made clear by Sir Stafford Cripps, the British Special Envoy, who visited India last spring."

He stated that despite the possibility of the establishment of the Indian political parties' coalition ministry, Sir Stafford's mission in India had failed.

"However," continued the Governor-General of India, "it is not too late to solve the problem now, for leaders of the Indian political parties are in a position to save the current critical situation by conference."

"For the disturbance raging since August, the India National Congress Party alone is responsible, and other political parties have nothing to do with the riotings."

In concluding his speech, Lord Linlithgow admitted that there are many localities where it is still impossible for the British authorities to put down the disturbances.

Jordana Arrives in Lisbon

Domei

LISBON, December 18.—Spanish Foreign Minister General Francisco G. Jordana reached Lisbon this afternoon. Previous to his arrival here, Portuguese Premier Dr. Antonio de Oliveira Salazar called a Cabinet session last night and discussed international problems.

Hamilton Fish Forced To Quit House Post On Roosevelt Pressure

Nichi Nichi

LISBON, December 18.—It was because of official pressure that Hamilton Fish, Isolationist leader in the United States Congress, was forced to resign from the Foreign Relations Committee of the House of Representatives, it is reported by a Washington cable. His public statement that Nippon did not attack the United States, but America's participation in the war was necessarily brought about by her own various anti-Nippon policies is said to have brought this pressure upon him. "The United States did not join the war because of Nippon's attack, but it was due to various anti-Nippon policies adopted by the United States Government, he said in his statement. "To make it plain, the participation of the United States in the war was necessarily brought about by the Lease-Lend Law and our friendly attitude to Britain."

CHILEAN HOME CHIEF VISITS WHITE HOUSE

Morales Holds Interview With Roosevelt Who as Usual Stresses Sentimental Ties

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 18.—Chilean Home Minister Raul Morales, accompanied by the Chilean Ambassador to Washington, held an interview with President Roosevelt at the White House yesterday, according to a Washington dispatch.

In the course of the interview, Roosevelt is reported to have stressed the strengthening of the cultural and economic ties between America and Chile and also emphasized the Pan-American principle.

In the meantime, rumor has it that in the same interview Home Minister Morales handed the message of Chilean President Juān Antonio Rios to Roosevelt.

The Chilean Ambassador, however, flatly denied the rumor and stated as follows:

"Home Minister Morales had a talk with President Roosevelt over the international situation and also exchanged views as regards problems concerning exclusively the Chilean Government. It seems that Roosevelt is still expecting the visit to Washington of President Rios."

Donates Butter to Troops

Torizo Kurosawa, President of the Konoko Sha, Hokkaido, visited the War Ministry on Friday and contributed 10,000 pounds of the Snow Brand butter for the consolation of Nippon soldiers now stationed in the Aleutian area.

PREMIER CHURCHILL TO SEE ROOSEVELT

Flying to Washington to Thrash Out Darlan Problem and Discuss African Crisis

Domei

STOCKHOLM, December 18.—British Premier Winston Churchill will leave London by air today to visit Washington, it is reported from Lisbon.

It is interpreted here that his visit is for the purpose of conferring with President Franklin D. Roosevelt to discuss measures to be adopted in view of the political chaos brought about by America's support of Admiral Jean Francois Darlan, deposed French commander, and also to the unfavorable situation in North Africa.

Roosevelt Denies Report

Domei

STOCKHOLM, December 18.—The Nya Daglight Allehanda, Swedish paper here, reported that British Premier Winston Churchill will fly to Washington today, but at the press conference held today, President Franklin Roosevelt said that it was only a speculative report, it is reported from Washington.

However, in all past cases, it was always after the conclusion of a Roosevelt-Churchill conference that it is confirmed so it is not yet known which report is true.

WILHELMSTRASSE SILENT

Domei

BERLIN, December 17.—Although the Reich Foreign Ministry is maintaining complete silence on reports emanating from Vichy that Premier Pierre Laval of France will shortly confer with Reichsfuehrer Adolt Hitler, well-informed quarters here believe that announcement to that effect will probably be issued after the meeting.

They pointed out that this has been the precedent followed by the German Government since the outbreak of the war.

NIPPON DIPLOMATS SUCCESSFULLY END MEETING IN NANKING

Conferees Reach Perfect Accord on All Questions in 2-Day Conference

PRESIDED BY SHIGEMITSU

Leaders of Imperial Forces in China Report Progress in Round-Table Talks

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Japan Times Advertiser)

NANKING, December 18.—The two-day conference of Nipponese diplomatic and consular representatives in China, held here beginning Thursday, was brought to a successful conclusion this evening, when, to crown the achievement thus obtained, the conferees attained perfect understanding with the High Command of the Imperial Forces in China.

The conference, as reported previously, was convened by Mamoru Shigemitsu, Nippon Ambassador to Nanking, shortly after he returned from Nippon, where he held close talks with the Tokyo Government on the proposed strengthening of the National Government of China at Nanking and on the further enhancement of economic cooperation between Nippon and China.

The Ambassador, it is believed, has covered all the problems as scheduled, at the conference with Nippon diplomats and consuls-general annent his Tokyo visit. Thus, New China under the National Government, has been positively set on the road to strengthen its power, with the wholehearted support of Nippon.

Sees 2nd-Day Talks

At 9 a.m. today, the second-day sitting of the Conference convened at the Nippon Embassy here under the Chairmanship of Ambassador Shigemitsu, followed by three consecutive hours of discussions and deliberations, after which the entire program of the present session came to an end. Then, all the conferees were invited to a luncheon given in their honor by Chu Min-yi, foreign Minister of the Nanking Government.

In the afternoon, a round-table conference was held at 1:30 p.m. between the representatives and the leaders of the High Command of the Imperial Army and Navy in China, including General Shunroku Hata, Commander-in-Chief of the Nippon Expeditionary Forces in China, and Lieutenant-General Shozo Kawabe, Chief-of-Staff of the Garrison. During the talks held at the Naval Club House here, the military authorities made a detailed explanation of the Imperial Forces' operations in China and the progress of the local pacification campaign now in the course of operation with the support of the Imperial Forces. Director Shinichi Kamimura of the Political Affairs Bureau of the Nippon Foreign Ministry, who attended the diplomatic and consular conference, made a report of the general international situation.

At 7 p.m. on the same day, a dinner party was given in honor of both the conferees and the local Nippon military authorities at the International Club House here, under the joint auspices of General Hata and Ambassador Shigemitsu. This gave the finishing touch to the two-day parley of Nippon diplomatic and consular representatives in China.

Shigemitsu Gives Statement

Ambassador Shigemitsu, in his press interview immediately after the supper, had the following to say:

"The most significant thing in the conference just ended, is that a per-

(Continued on Page 2)

Large Supply of Tangerines and Seaweed To Be Going to People Within the Year

Delicious tangerines and dried seaweed will shortly be distributed to every home in anticipation of the approaching New Year holidays.

Train after train is arriving in Tokyo from the five producing prefectures of Hiroshima, Ehime, Wakayama, Shizuoka and Kanagawa, bearing numberless boxes of the succulent fruit so relished by the people of Tokyo. Some 180,000 boxfuls will have made an appearance in the city by December 27 or 28. The tangerines will find their way into each household from about December 20 at the rate of 150 momme per person, 16 sen a hundred momme. "Daidai" will not be available this year for purposes of decoration.

Owing to unfavorable weather conditions the gathering of seaweed this season was delayed a whole month. However, the Tokyo-fu Seaweed Control Association expects to have 8,000,000 sheets of the fresh dried seaweed on hand by December 20, which will be distributed to retail shops for sale to the general public on a fixed date.

There will be two grades on sale, the special quality at 47 sen and the first grade at 45 sen a cho.

Early next year a good-sized shipment will come from Chosen, which will bring the year's gathering to the normal level.

Italian Seamen to Fight Together With Nippon Navy Till Victory Won

Hero Captain Enzo Grossi, 34, Who Sank U.S. Battleships of Maryland and Mississippi Types Inspired by Feats of Imperial Forces

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Japan Times Advertiser)

ROME, December 17.—The Italian Navy is determined to fight the war to the bitter end in concert with the invincible Imperial Navy of Nippon to achieve the common victory for the Axis Allies, declared Captain Enzo Grossi, 34, captain of the Italian submarine, Barbarigo, who has achieved the astounding feats of sinking two United States battleships during this year.

Captain Grossi's submarine sank an American battleship of the Maryland type on May 21 off Brazil and another battleship of the Mississippi type on October 5 in the waters off Africa.

Besides these brilliant achievements which won him the title of the "Hero of the Sea," the Captain sank two enemy warships totaling 64,500 tons, two tankers of 15,000 tons and one 70,000-ton merchant ship since the start of the current World War. In fierce aero-nautical combats, his submarine shot down a British four-engine bomber in September last year and an American bomber last August. These astonishing feats presented a source of surprise to the whole world inasmuch as they were achieved by a single submarine of 1,300 tons.

On his arrival here after an extensive nautical expedition in the Atlantic, Captain Grossi gave the following interview:

"I don't think it appropriate to dwell on the impression of naval battles to the people of Nippon, who have the strongest Navy in the world. I will tell you, however, of some of my experiences in order that the people of your country may understand that the Italian Navy is fighting vigorously to destroy the common enemies of the Axis.

"We cruised mainly in the Atlantic. It is very rare that we meet with 'big preys.' It was simply by virtue of fortune that we sank the Maryland and the Mississippi. One thing I can boast of is that after the attack on these battleships, we, without submerging, remained on the surface of the sea to ascertain the last of the enemy warships.

"In a warfare over the ocean, we must first destroy the enemy battleships in order to gain the mastery of the sea. One battleship holds a crew of at least 1,700 and it takes four years and the labor of 10,000 workers to build it. Therefore, the sinking of one battleship means a tremendous loss to the enemy.

"In the course of only one year since the Pearl Harbor attack, Nippon has destroyed one half of America's naval strength and thus has driven the enemy into the position of defensive. So far as the fighting against Nippon is concerned, the United States has already lost more than half of the war.

"The counter-offensives by the American navy in the Solomons are an indication of its frantic effort to retrieve its declining fortune. I pay high tribute to the Imperial Navy for its alertness to respond to the enemy attacks at any moment and in the wide stage of fighting which is far larger than the Atlantic. I am very much impressed by the fact that the Imperial Navy of Nippon suffered only little losses despite the unprecedented largeness of the scale of the fighting.

"The Americans who have indulged in drinking, dancing and luxurious living can never understand the hardships the people of Nippon have been experiencing in their small island country.

"I should like to emphasize to the people of Nippon that the Italian Navy is firmly resolved to fight the war to the bitter end to attain the final victory for the Axis Allies."

SAIGON TO ESTABLISH S. REGION ACADEMY

Principal Nomura and Teaching Staff Arrive to Start Classes Soon

Domei

SAIGON, December 18.—The Nanyo Gakuin (Southern Regions Academy) which recently was established by the Southern Region Society to train youths of Nippon to be employed in the construction of the Southern Regions will soon be opened here.

Dr. Junji Nomura, principal of the academy and honorary professor of the Imperial University, accompanied by 60 teachers and students of the Nanyo Gakuin, arrived here yesterday to commence classes at the institution.

It is understood that the academy will give a three-year course with each year being divided into three terms. At the beginning of each term, 30 Nipponese middle school graduates in sound physical condition will be enrolled. The students will be educated principally in the native languages, agriculture, economy and other appropriate subjects.

"The authorities of the Greater East Asiatic Affairs Ministry showed a great interest in the establishment of the academy, realizing the urgent necessity of training Nipponese youths who are needed to bolster the construction of the Southern Regions," Dr. Nomura stated in an interview with Domei.

"The Nipponese teachers of the academy including myself have taken over the posts with a determination to do what little we can for the cause of our country."

Dr. Nomura further disclosed that the students who accompanied him were selected throughout Nippon and are in high spirits.

He further added that the principle of the new school will be to educate the students only by subjects including the French and Annamese languages, agriculture and economy which are necessary for the development of the Southern Regions.

ENEMY TANK CORPS STOPPED AT SINDRA

Foe Completely Routed in Fight Near Cyrenaica—Axis Takes Many Prisoners

Domei

ROME, December 18.—The tank fighting started in the Sindra sector, west of Cyrenaica, ended in the utter routing of the enemy, the Italian High Command announced today, adding that the British bombers' raid of Lampedusa Island in the Mediterranean caused no significant damage. The announcement was of the following effect:

Tank fighting was started at Sindra, west of Cyrenaica. An enemy light tank unit began attacking the Axis tanks pushing westward, but the attack ended in the complete routing of the enemies. The Axis, during the engagement, destroyed five enemy tanks and captured many prisoners.

Meanwhile, the Axis forces in Tunisia attacked an enemy mechanized unit. The German planes in the same area downed seven British planes. The Axis air forces, braving the prevailing bad weather, severely bombed the harbor facilities at Philipeville Harbor.

A British bomber formation recently raided Lampedusa Island, which caused no significant damage. The raiders were instantly met by the Italian air force which downed one enemy bomber and one fighter.

Axis Pushing in Africa

Domei

BERLIN, December 18.—The operation of the Axis tank units in Libya, despite the enemy's attempts to check them, is proceeding effectively, the German High Command stated in its communique issued today.

In the Libyan area, the Axis tank units, though molested many times by the British tanks which tried to penetrate the former's flanks, are operating just as arranged, inflicting severe damage to the enemy.

On the Tunisian front, the Italo-German air forces attacked the enemy's battery emplacements and mechanized forces. They also made night raids on the railway equipment at Algiers.

GERMAN AIR FORCE SEVERELY BLASTS BRITISH MAINLAND

Luftwaffe Bombs Vital Points In York City and Vicinity Of River Dart

MUCH DAMAGE INFLICTED

26 R.A.F. Planes Shot Down in Futile Expedition Into Germany

Domei

BERLIN, December 18.—German bomber squadrons carried out bombings on the British mainland last night and today.

In the air raid last night, the Reich bombers, divided into several squadrons, bombed important establishments in York City and caused fire to break out in several places in the city. The raiders also carried out effective bombings on two villages in Yorkshire.

In the day time air raid today, the German bombers bombed military establishments at the mouth of the Dart River.

26 R.A.F. Planes Downed

Domei

BERLIN, December 18.—Of the British planes which raided Germany on Thursday night, 26 were downed, the German High Command disclosed today.

"The British air force raided the coast and other points in Germany on Thursday night," said the communique. "The German warplanes and anti-aircraft gun units, were successful in shooting down 21 of the raiding planes, inclusive of 14 bombers. The German naval forces added to the list by destroying another five enemy planes."

The announcement further added that the German air force attacked many centers on the eastern coast of England, including the neighborhood of the Humber River on Thursday night. The attackers, flying low, subjected military establishments and factories to severe bombings, blasting many and causing fires to break out in others.

'Some German patrol ships and other naval forces, operating around the English Channel, during engagements with enemy planes on Thursday downed four bombers and one fighter."

BRITISH FARM MINISTER WORRIED OF FOOD DEARTH

Impossible to Depend on U.S. For Aid and England Has No Ships, Says Hudson

Yomiuri-Hochi

BERLIN, December 18.—A very pessimistic report on the food supply situation of England was expressed by Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries Robert Hudson at a mass meeting of farmers held at Carlisle, it is reported from London.

"The production of farming machinery and tools in the United States has only reached four-fifths of the proposed figure and there is no sign of the output increasing above that point," he said. "Thus it has become impossible for England to depend on the import of foodstuffs from the United States. Furthermore, at present England has no available ships for carrying foodstuffs because of the need for military operations. It is imperative that England must depend upon her own food production.

"Yet considerable farm labor has to be mobilized for war industries. In order to meet this shortage of farm labor, women farm workers must be doubled to reach 100,000, so that agricultural production can be increased 15 per cent above the present ouput."

R.A.F. Loses 18 Bombers

Domei

LISBON, December 18.—The British Air Ministry announced today that in the air raid conducted on the northwestern section of Germany on Thursday night, British air units lost 18 bombers.

Pope to Broadcast

Domei

VATICAN CITY, December 18.—Pope Pius XII will broadcast to the whole world on Christmas Eve through the Vatican City Broadcasting Station.

RAPID DEVELOPMENT MARKS NEW MALAYA

Program in Full Swing for Advancement as Wing of Co-Prosperity Sphere

Rapid strides in rehabilitation and development in all fields have marked the period of almost a year of Japanese occupation in Malaya. The structure and personnel of the military administration have been completely organized. The organization of the provincial organs of administration, of the many industries, and of the various factors of economics and transportation have all been completed and are in a position to advance in its construction as one wing of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

The governing policy of the Japanese officials is to lead the native inhabitants through love for only in this way can the leaders know the condition of the people. The inhabitants will follow if they are guided with truth and understanding.

The disorder which befell the financial sphere of Malaya with the capture of the peninsula by the Japanese Army was rectified by the strenuous efforts of the Japanese Military Administration which has now established firm currency and financial organizations.

The budgetary program which was enforced in Malaya from April to September inclusive progressed smoothly with the present total budget in provinces reaching only 70 per cent of the pre-war budget.

To Promote Welfare

Marked differences exist between the Japanese policy and that which was fostered under the British system. The Britishers aimed chiefly at the exploitation of the inhabitants. The Japanese policy, on the other hand, is centered on the promotion of the Malays' welfare. In the items of the budget made by the British local government, the expenditure for the establishment of industries was not to be found. Instead the chief item was the personal expenditures of the British officials. Under the Japanese Military Administration, the main expenses are the civil engineering projects for the repair of roads and bridges demolished by the British forces and the construction of new highways. Also the Administration is focussing its energies on the positive development of local industries.

In making the budget, the Britishers paid no attention to the welfare of the inhabitants. The Japanese attach much importance to the items of expenditure for the encouragement of agriculture to increase the production of foodstuffs. In addition, a sizeable sum is laid out for the improvement of hygiene, education, and for the promotion of an efficient police system.

Taxes occupy the most important place in the revenues. However, unfair wage and property taxes are to be abolished under the Japanese Administration.

With financial institutions locally set up by Japanese banks, native banks and peoples' banks, the economic reconstruction work has entered into a stage of financial stabilization. The currency policy adopted by the Japanese proved more than successful. Absolute confidence is being placed in the Japanese military scrips. The branches of the Yokohama Specie Bank and the Bank of Taiwan are playing active roles in the financial world. The Chinese and Indian banks have been allowed to resume business whereas some of the Japanese banks have won the confidence of the natives whose deposits now amount to a large sum.

There is now no fear of inflation in the Southern Regions because of the smooth recovery of currency and the speedy adjustment of the financial system.

All means of transportation and communications have been operating on a normal basis following the speedy repair of the damaged public utilities. Already the Western Malay Peninsula Railway is transporting more passengers and freight than in pre-war days.

Mail services have been restored to normal and broadcasting and weather forecasts will be improved with the establishment of the Broadcast and Meteorological Bureaus.

Output Is Phenomenal

The resumption of operation in tin mines, oil fields and etc. is making phenomenal progress. The output of oil has exceeded all expectations. The ores of steel and aluminum and of other important metals are also being produced in large quantities.

Efforts by the Army administrators to push rice production to ensure self-sufficiency in the food supply have been rewarded by a remarkable improvement in rice cultivation. This achievement has been made possible through the full cooperation of the provincial authorities and civilians, including both the Malays and the Chinese.

Kadar State is the greatest rice-producing state in the peninsula. Owing to scarcity of rain, planting was somewhat delayed but planted acreage nevertheless has seen an increase of some 300,000 acres and plans for further expansion are being rapidly carried out.

A great dam, at a total outlay of ¥2,400,000 will be constructed across the Anapoke River as a preliminary to the development of some 10,000 lulons of land (1 lulon approximates 30 acres) in the Jitler district. Plans are also under way to build several dams in the Perulis district for the purpose of preserving the rain water for the dry season so as to enable the farmers to harvest twice a year.

With such concrete measures, increased production is certain. To further encourage the farmers the authorities are offering all kinds of special privileges including free tenancy, subsidies, exemption from taxes etc.

Britain forced the people to plant rubber and supply labor for mining tin and did not let them produce rice. Thus the British profited by the milling and transportation of rice and at the same time exploited the labor of the native inhabitants.

Can Up Production

When some Japanese soldiers planted and harvested rice, they produced twice as much as the normal yield around these regions. They did not use more fertilizer, but just took care in weeding the rice patches and in planting regularly with proper spacing between plants. The native inhabitant's method of planting is to scatter the seeds and let the plants grow wild. From this it can be considered that production can easily be increased without necessarily increasing the area of planting.

In the Negri-Sembilan State, a three-year plan has been adopted for rice production. When this plan is finally realized, this State will not only be self-sufficient but will be able to supply the needs of Shonan and the neighboring states.

Acreage for rice cultivation in this State will be increased by 70 per cent, some 18,000 acres during the current year, 19,000 acres the next year, and 15,000 acres the year after next, making a total of 86,000 acres. A 10 per cent increase in the harvest will be realized through improvements in the seed lines and 20 per cent more through the initiation of double-crop cultivation.

Experienced technicians and agriculturalists will be called from Japan Proper and various experimental stations will be established throughout the State to conduct research work and at the same time instruct the local farmers in the modern technique of scientific cultivation.

All plans are now well under way and the days when Malaya will be self-sufficient in rice is only a matter of time.

In the educational field the Japanese authorities will extend proper agricultural education and training through primary schools. Technical and vocational schools are expected to be opened there gradually. Educational institutions such as Raffles College will be kept intact.

Retraining for Officials

Superior Government officials selected from various regions are being retrained in Shonan. The first period of training covers three months. Those who graduated last July have shown brilliant administrative abilities. Sons of Sultans are among these officials. Three more training institutes are planned to be established at Medang, Palembang and in one other town.

The rehabilitation of rubber plantations in the Southern Regions has also been making phenomenal progress under the supervision of the Shonan Rubber Association. This Association at present controls 1,200 rubber plantations covering an aggregate area of 2,000,000,000 acres in Malaya alone. Of these rubber tracts, 1,700,000 acres are now under actual operation or slated to be developed in the future and involve a total of 240,000 workers.

In addition to rubber development, the Association has already brought 60,000 acres of land under cultivation for supplying foodstuffs to rubber workers with the object of making them self-sufficient.

The Shonan Rubber Association has been working in close touch with the Japanese military authorities to restore as well as to increase the output of rubber in the Southern Regions.

At the same time, strenuous efforts are being exerted by the Japanese officials to develop Shonan Harbor into the best harbor in the world. When the Japanese landed on the island, Shonan Port was in a miserable and dangerous state with mines floating here and there and with many ships buried under the waters. Some of the harbor facilities had been completely destroyed and the pier was still in flames. Rehabilitation work was immediately started and amazing steady progress was made.

Shonan Island will become an important cog in the Co-Prosperity Sphere because of its strategic position. The importance of Shonan Harbor for the prosperity of the entire Malay Peninsula can hardly be overestimated.

The building of the Co-Prosperity Sphere can only be realized through hard work. No immediate material comfort is promised the inhabitants and they are asked to share mutual hardships for the welfare and prosperity of all countries of Greater East Asia.

Press Comments

Saturday, December 19

ASAHI—Incongruity of Soviet Union Tying Up With U.S., Britain

NICHI NICHI—Greater Air Defense Precautions Than Ever

Incongruity of Soviet Union Tying Up With U.S., Britain

ASAHI—The War of Greater East Asia is a war of world-historic magnitude, which, in conjunction with the European War, is to bring in the New World Order. It is a daring struggle of Germany, Italy and Nippon based on a common moral view of the world against the plutocratic world conquest of the unscrupulous United States and Britain. This clear-cut and unmistakable war aim of the three allies is rendering their unity solid and unshakable.

In contrast to this iron solidarity of the Axis, the enemy "United Nations" cannot but betray weaknesses of disunity because their war aim is vague and unconvincing. So far as the United States and Britain alone are concerned, however, there is nothing strange in the fact that they are clinging so tenaciously to the old order from which they have profited so much, but there is a glaring incongruence in the fact that the Soviet Union should form a wing of the Anglo-American front. In the first place, the outlook on the world of the Soviet Union is wholly incompatible with that of the United States or Britain, no matter from what angle one may view it. The Soviet Union happens to be hitched to the Anglo-American van simply because it has clashed with Germany which is fighting Britain and the United States also.

Ideologically there can be nothing common between the ideals of the Soviet Union and the Anglo-American plutocratic imperialism. Just as the Soviets have said, the leaders of the United States and Britain are nothing but spokesmen of big capital. It is not difficult to imagine that these defenders of plutocracy are harboring the most deadly hatred at heart toward the Soviet Union, politically, ideologically and even racially. It is quit natural, therefore, that the combination of such incompatible elements should soon go on the rocks. In fact, failures and fissures have already appeared at various points in their "joint defense."

The strategic disunity being betrayed at present is due to the policy of secrecy being pursued by each other owing to distrust and jealousy. On October 4, Premier Stalin expressed dissatisfaction with the aid being extended the Soviet Union by the United States and Britain, or rather, the lack of such aid, and criticized their insincerity in regard to the second front question. It is interesting to note that against this complaint of the Soviet Union, the Anglo-American press has been unanimous in rebuttal, expressing their undisguised ill-feeling toward the Soviet Union. This shows exactly what is the real attitude of the American and British leaders toward the Soviet Union.

Also at the end of November Sir Stafford Cripps was driven out of the British War Cabinet in unmistakable connection with Soviet affairs. For Britain in February or thereabouts, when it was suffering defeat after defeat on all fronts, it seemed that the only course they could take was to urge the Soviet Union to intensify its struggle with Germany, to utilize the fighting strength of the Soviet Union. Thus it was that the plutocratic Churchill Cabinet concealed the distaste it felt and received Sir Stafford Cripps, pro-Soviet left-winger, into its fold in order to cabal with the Soviet Union. But soon a makeshift was bound to be exploded. Thus Britain, in accepting the subjective version of Churchill regarding the North African campaign and believing it to be turning in favor of the Anglo-American camp, has recovered its self-confidence to some extent and thus has considered it safe to take off its mask, throwing Sir Stafford out of the war cabinet, purifying the plutocratic structure of government and beginning to adopt a self-determinative war policy in the place of a Soviet dependent one.

Britain has made about as much use of the Soviet Union as it could stomach. Britain, moreover, thinks that the usefulness of the Soviets has been markedly lessened by the severe punishment it must have received in the course of the current year in their struggle with Germany. Thus it has come to believe it can dispense with Cripps.

Such a proceeding as this is a clear index to the real nature of Anglo-Soviet relations and to its tradition of crafty, selfish and calculating foreign policy.

The point that should be noted next is the Anglo-American contrivances to alienate the Soviet Union from Nippon. By circulating malignant propaganda, the United States is seeking to rouse the Soviet Union and Nippon against each other. Not satisfied with the sacrifice made by the Soviet Union in their cause in the struggle with Germany, the United States and Britain are conspiring to impose even greater sacrifices and burdens on the Soviet Union by setting it against Nippon.

Since such has been the niggardly treatment of the Soviet Union at the hands of the United States and Britain, it is clear what faithless actions it will be subjected to hereafter. Nothing could be more foolish than to take to task for faithlessness those which are innately faithless. The Soviet Union would do well at this juncture to take full cognizance of the real intentions animating the United States and Britain at bottom.

Greater Air Defense Precautions Than Ever

NICHI NICHI—Lieutenant-General Arnold, a leading member of the United States air force, at the graduation exercises of an aviation school recently declared that American airmen would soon conduct an air offensive on Nippon Proper, which would be continued until Nippon collapses. How much are we to credit such a boast?

On more than one occasion the unthinking Americans expressed their opinion of the Nipponese as an inferior race but ever since Pearl Harbor they have been forced to eat their words. It is not difficult to imagine their all-consuming desire for revenge. But they have had too much taste of the prowess of Nippon on land and sea. For a time at any rate they must forego the pleasure of revenge by land or sea. The only course remaining would be air raids on Nippon Proper. How are they to engineer them?

In the first place, they have shifted over from a policy of big battleships to an aircraft-carrier policy. Secondly, they have adopted the air raid policy of Seversky, their military air expert. Thirdly, they are planning to carry out stratospheric air raids on Nippon. Fourthly, they are seeking to make China the base of such operations. Fifthly, they wish to attack by way of the southern bases. Thus, we must be on guard against any relaxation in our tension in the belief that Arnold was talking sheer moonshine.

Among these schemes which the United States is hatching, the one from South China bases has been nipped in the bud by the Nippon Army Air Force which destroyed several bases there between December 6 and 8 in a series of terrific counter-raids. Thus the plot to carry out their plan from bases nearest to Nippon has been neatly frustrated by the alert Nipponese air men, to whom are due our deepest gratitude. Had a single American plane been permitted to appear over Nippon at that time, what would have happened? Little as it could have done in the way of damage, the solemn commemoration events of December 8 would have been interfered with and given some moral satisfaction to the rubberneck Americans.

With full confidence in our air arm, we must ourselves tighten our moral tension in readiness for any emergency.

TRANSPORTATION OF OIL IN RUMANIA IMPROVES

Germany Assured of More Supply As Oil Pipe Lines Built And Danube River Widened

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 18.—The oil transportation facilities in Rumania have been greatly improved of late and the oil supply situation in Germany is expected to become very favorable, it is reported by the News Week, in its recent issue.

The article in the magazine reported that the reconstruction of a railway line has been completed 90 kilometers northward from the Ploesti oil field, in the central section of Rumania. Two oil pipe lines, extending 60 kilometers, from Ploesti which is the central oil field in the country to Giurgevo on the Bulgarian frontier have already been completed.

Meanwhile, harbor facilities in all ports along the Danube, such as Orsova and others, on the Jugoslavian frontier are much improved and expanded. The Danube River too is greatly improved as the width of the river was widened at several places and several hundred oil tank ships for river navigation have been constructed.

Turkey Assembly to Disband

Domei

BERLIN, December 18.—The Grand National Assembly of Turkey decided today to disband on December 25, it is reported from Istanbul.

MEIJI, KEIO TO MEET FOR FOOTBALL TITLE

Nisei All-Stars Tackle Waseda In Preliminary at Shrine Stadium Tomorrow

Two gridiron Goliaths, Keio and Meiji, settle their difference Sunday afternoon in the Meiji Shrine stadium. The stake will be the championship of the Kanto Gaikyu (football) League. A preliminary fracas between the elevens of Waseda University and the Nisei Rengo-kai is scheduled for 12:30 p.m. sharp.

The games were to have been played last Sunday and were only postponed at the last minute. Thus rival coaches are sounding pessimistic airs. Both expressed fears that their charges may be a bit sluggish.

The game, however, should turn out to be the year's bitterest struggle. Besides, their unbeaten record, their natural rivalry and the big stake all point to such. And with favorable weather a great crowd is expected.

As to their records, Meiji, though erratic at times, have yet to taste defeat in successive games since last year. This season, the Surugadai machine remains unscathed in four engagements, although, Rikkyo by holding them to a scoreless draw gave hint that Meiji's gridiron reign may be on the wane.

Still, Meiji is an eleven simply bursting with experience. They have always demonstrated their all-round class when the going was toughest. Also great opportunist, they have cashed in heavily on the slightest break. Blessed with an offensive punch, the Surugadai team may run wild.

Keio, looking more and more like one of the best eleven to carry Mita's banner, have turned back four opponents to date. With a great display of teamwork and fighting spirit, they have not only remained unbeaten but have held all opponents scoreless.

Despite its impressive season record, however, experts hold that the Keio team lacks offensive punch. The Mita boys are apt to crack up against a team of Meiji's class. These wise boys point to last season, when Keio and Meiji clashed under identical conditions. Both were undefeated and Keio was highly touted. However, Meiji buried Keio under a 25 to 0 count.

Meiji is installed the pre-game favorite judging from these facts. Keio, the underdogs, nevertheless is counted to provide the Surugadai machine with its sternest test. It should be a great game.

Mustering the cream of local ex-college stars, the Nisei Rengo-kai team are expected to prove no walk-away for the Waseda eleven. While little can be doped out on this all-star gang, they have put in two stiff practices and have been loudly clamoring for action. Player-coach Fukuda reports that his team is "rar'in to go."

Waseda has quietly prepared for this mix-up. With several new additions from the Waseda Kokusai Gakuin gracing their line-up, the collegians are prepared, come what may.

Waseda in all probability will start off as follows: Ends Ishii and Ikai, tackles Nakamura and Hattori, guards Fujii and Iwata and center Takamoku. Backs, Shibuya, Yamawaki, Wada and Narumi.

SEASON RECORDS

Keio 12. Nichidai 0	Keio 12. Waseda 0
Keio 6. Hosei 0	Keio 12. Rikkyo 0
Meiji 0. Rikkyo 0	Meiji 35. Nichidai 6
Meiji 12. Hosei 0	Meiji 19. Waseda 6

Probable line-ups

Keio		Meiji
Hishida	LE	Kuramoto
Sato	LT	Isobe
Yoshida	LG	Nikaido
Okada	C	Tsuruoka
Takahashi	RG	Suzuki
Tanifuji	RT	Ito
Tokunaga	RE	Inouye
Fukuyama	QB	Oda
Miyakoshi	LH	K. Yamahira
Miyoshi	RH	T. Yamahira
Todo	FB	Wakatake

East Front Active As Germans Renew Grozny Area Drive

(Continued From Page 1)

large-scale counter-offensive in the southeastern suburbs of Rjev but were repulsed suffering heavy losses. The Luftwaffe shot down 35 enemy warplanes in an aerial combat fought over the city.

Caucasus Front.

It has been learned today that on the night of December 14, one Soviet destroyer and several torpedo boats drew near the coast west of the port of Novorossisk but were forced to flee before the German gunfire.

On the night of the following day, a Soviet torpedo boat squadron made a surprise attack on the German positions at the port of Novorossisk but was instantaneously repulsed.

Alliance Between Nippon, Thailand Claimed to Be Absolutely Sacred

Pact Was Signed Before Emerald Buddha in the Royal Sanctuary and Thus Has Divine Protection, Declares Foreign Minister Vichitvathakarn

Nichi Nichi

BANGKOK, December 18.—The Nippon-Thailand Defensive and Offensive Alliance was signed before the Emerald Buddha in the Royal Sanctuary and, therefore, it is absolutely sacred, declared Nai Vichit Vichitvathakarn, Foreign Minister of Thailand, in his message to the Nichi Nichi written in commemoration of the first anniversary of the conclusion of the Pact which falls on December 21.

The Foreign Minister's message follows:

"On December 8 last year, the War of Greater East Asia broke out amidst world-wide astonishment. It caused a huge sensation in Thailand.

"At noon of that day, the Thai Government formally allowed the Imperial Forces to pass through its territory. Thus, internal agitation gradually subsided but there still remained more or less unrest among the people. It was because the populace lacked a clear understanding of the aim of the Imperial Forces' passage through Thailand. The unrest, however, was completely cleared away as the Defensive-Offensive Alliance aiming at the mutual collaboration between Nippon and Thailand was signed on December 21.

"On that memorable day, the representatives of the two signatories concluded the pact before the Emerald Buddha erected in the Sanctuary of the Royal Household. In Buddhist countries such as India and Thailand, a pledge made in front of the Emerald Buddha is considered absolutely sacred. It is believed that the sacred vow thus made receives divine protection.

"Thailand and Nippon are now conducting operations in complete collaboration in accordance with the spirit of the Alliance. It is a matter for congratulation that in a short space of time, East Asia has changed its aspects completely and has become East Asia for the Asiatics. The situation in Thailand as well as in other parts of East Asia has become more favorable than last year and, I believe it will turn out still better in the coming year."

ANGLO-U.S. SHADOW CRAWLS OVER IRAN

Country Is Now Almost Under Control of British-American Influence

Domei

BERLIN, December 18.—"Iran was placed completely under the control of Anglo-American influence," reports D.N.B., quoting a traveler who recently returned from that country.

"With the exception of the regions bordering Turkey and the Caucasus and facing the Caspian Sea, where the influence of the Soviet Union is dominant," states the German news agency, "Iran has now become a sphere of Anglo-American influence."

"Recently, defense in the regions bordering Turkey was strengthened by the Soviet forces, stationed in the northern parts of the country, and by Indian troops, defending the southern regions.

"So far, shipping and railway facilities have been monopolized by the Soviet for the transportation of goods to the Soviet Union. However, merchant ships, flaunting the Union Jack, are also making their appearance.

"A route via Iraq is also being utilized, and the port of Basra has now become highly important, together with those in Iran.

"For the security of the West Asia route, the United States and British authorities have laid mines in the Gulf of Persia. Although food is being transported from India, the quantity is not sufficient to meet the ever-mounting shortage of foodstuff in that country.

"The legal tender at present in circulation in that country is the Indian rupee. Since the invasion of the Anglo-American and Soviet forces, there has been every indication of vicious inflation."

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Nippon Diplomats Successfully End Meeting in Nanking

(Continued From Page 1)

fect understanding was reached among all conferees on the various problems submitted for their deliberation. There is no change, I am sure, in the policy of Nippon hitherto adopted toward China. The present conference has succeeded in arriving at effective methods by which the policy can be realized. Now that the activities of all Nippon diplomatic and consular organs have been united through the conference, we will vigorously endeavor to realize this unity in actual practise."

Ambassador Shigemitsu, it is recalled, returned from Tokyo with the basic principles for the solution of the pending Nippon-China problems. On his return, he conferred closely with General Hata, and also with President Wang Ching-wei of the National Government at Nanking. Mr. Shigemitsu is believed to have stressed in both talks, the urgent need of perfecting the state of peace and order in the Nippon-occupied areas in China and further promotion of the close cooperation between the Nanking and Nippon governments.

President Wang's repeated declarations to the Chinese nation on the importance of closer cooperation with Nippon which followed the return of Ambassador Shigemitsu, is understood to have arisen from the understanding reached between President Wang and Ambassador Shigemitsu.

The present conference, which was successful in bringing about effective measures for the realization of further economic cooperation between the Nanking Government and Nippon, however, will not bear fruit without the consideration of the following items:

1. The Nanking Government, in view of the persistent resistance of the Chungking regime against Nippon, should be resolute in the execution of its policies, based on the principles of the late Dr. Sun Yatsen, Father of New China.

2. There should be perfect unity among the economic activities in North and Central China so that all these regions can properly increase production. The economic stability of the pacified zones, especially, should be maintained at all costs.

3. Measures should be promptly taken to see that the plants conjointly operated by Chinese and Nipponese will have more funds and equipment from among the Chinese populace.

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ANGLO-AMERICANS SEEN PLOTTING TO BRING CHINA UNDER OLD YOKE AS EDEN MAKES CRYPTIC SPEECH

Enemy Powers Plan to Oust Country From Benefits of 'New Order'

CHINESE ARE SHOCKED

Scheme to Drop Chiang Kai-Shek as Soon as They Have No Further Use for Him

A major sensation has been created among the Chinese in Shanghai by the significant omission of China in British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden's outline of the new world order in his speech in Parliament on December 2, according to a special dispatch to the Nippon Sangyo Keizai from Shanghai.

This curious omission has assumed an increasingly sinister significance to the Chinese people as some well-informed Chinese in Shanghai have begun to perceive that it was an intentional oversight on the part of the Anglo-American camp on whose behalf Foreign Secretary Eden spoke.

Speaks in Parliament

On December 2, Major Eden delivered a lengthy speech in Parliament on the subject of the "post-war policy," in the course of which he pointed out that for an effective prosecution of the war the four powers, "Britain, the United States, the Soviet Union and China," must fully cooperate. For the maintenance of the world order in the future, however, he declared that "Britain the United States and the Soviet Union" must secure a real monopoly of armed force and must use it in the name of the "United Nations" against any new enemy.

The report of the speech came as a shock to well-informed Chinese as the omission of "China" in the list of the powers which are to take control of "post-war" world affairs was pregnant with the most sinister meaning. Moreover, the British Foreign Secretary's speech underlined the Welles scheme of world conquest.

On May 30 United States Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles in his Memorial Day speech mapped out the Anglo-American order to be established throughout the world when the current war is over. The nature of the speech was made clear by Ambassador Saburo Kurusu in his account of the United States-Japan negotiations at Washington. Interpreting the Eden speech in the light of the Welles scheme, it has become evident that "China" was not omitted by the British Foreign Secretary by any lapse of memory.

Want to Rule World

The implication has become obvious in the mind of the more intelligent Chinese that the United States and Britain are seeking to police the world, especially the weaker nations of the world, and to keep their present colonies and quasi-colonies under their thumbs. By deliberately dropping China from the list of the powers which are to rule the world, Major Eden betrayed the intention of the Anglo-American camp permanently to keep China on its colonial status. At the same time, Eden has sinister designs to place "China" under the control of America and Britain.

The Anglo-American conspiracy, as betrayed by this and other utterances of Anglo-American leaders, is to coquet with Chiang Kai-shek while the war lasts because they would be helpless without his aid, as seen in Major Eden's emphasis on cooperation among Britain, the United States, the Soviet Union and China, and to deal with China as they, Britain, the United States and the Soviet Union, see fit when the war should be over—in their favor.

Their conspiracy has been betrayed in a more concrete form by the International Reconstruction Finance Corporation scheme of ex-Premier of Belgium van Zeeland.

Writing in the Christian Science Monitor, this Belgian refugee statesman says:

"Let us visualize the future in which the International Reconstruction Finance Corporation comes to aid the development of the Chinese market. The great organization will cooperate in such gigantic public works as roads, bridges, airdromes, harbors, power stations and important industrial plants. Such great enterprises will be conducted under a system of international management which will assure suitable distribution of capital, raw materials

(Continued on Page 2)

Hsinking Completes Nanshan Ski Course At Cost of ¥100,000

Domei

HSINKING, December 18.—The Nanshan Ski Course, under construction since July this year, has been completed at a cost of ¥100,000 and dedication ceremonies are scheduled to be held here this Sunday at 1 p.m. in the presence of officials concerned. A one-story brick lodge equipped with necessary facilities also has been constructed to accommodate the skiers, with rate to be about five yen a day with food.

IRAN FAST ENTERING UNDER U.S. CONTROL

America Taking Advantage of Shortage of British Officials; Britons Anxious

Yomiuri-Hochi

BERLIN, December 17.—Together with the recent riots in Iran, the struggle between America and Britain for the domination of that nation now rages in earnest with Iran about to go completely under American control in spite of Premier Ahmad Ghavan Saltanah's declaration that Iran would maintain independence.

Taking advantage of the shortage of British officials in Iran, the American government has worked numerous advisers into the Iranian government and going a step further, America has seized upon the opportunity offered by the famine in Iran to establish an agreement in which America will supply Iran with foodstuffs. Thus, whether the leaders of Iran like it or not their nation is rapidly driving toward a puppet status.

In other fields America has taken over huge amounts of materials which were stocked by the British in order to supply the British army in Iran. Of this situation the newspaper Aksham in Istanbul has declared, "After all, it is the same as if Iran were occupied peacefully by America."

Reports from usually well-informed sources in Ankara reveal that Britain, fearing that America wil follow its action in Iran by meddling in the Indian problem, has begun seriously to study countermeasures to be taken.

DEEP-SEA PHOTOGRAPHERS EXPLORE AEGEAN WATERS

Snap Pictures of Under-Water Life; Return to Vienna With Valuable Data

VIENNA.—After spending months in Greek waters exploring deep sea fauna and flora with new and unique equipment, an expedition of famous deep-sea photographers has returned to Vienna from the Aegean Sea.

The expedition, which was already widely known in pre-war days because of its trip to the Caribbean, where similar explorations were made, returned this time with very interesting scientific material about the biological life of fish and plants in deep-sea and shallow waters.

Underwater films were taken which are unique and which will acquaint the public for the first time with the fauna of oceans.

Hsin Min Hui Exhorts People

C.P.S.

PEIPING, December 18.—The significance of the Greater East Asia War and of the existence of East Asia, the elevation of the Bushido spirit and the implementation of the historic mission formed the keynote of an inspiring statement to the people issued by the Hsin Min Hui here recently.

Wang Chi Is Director

C.P.S.

CANTON, December 18.—Wang Chi, who had been appointed director of the Kwangtung Provincial Headquarters of the Kuo-Min Tang, assumed his office recently.

GROSS FAILURE IN PRICE POLICY IS BARED IN U.S.

Leon Henderson's Resignation Discloses Strong Public Dissatisfaction

UGLY SITUATION SEEN

Serious Obstacles Seen in Establishment of Wartime Structure in America

With the sudden resignation of Chief Price Administrator Leon Henderson the failure of the American government's price policy has been bared, according to a December 17 Lisbon dispatch to Domei.

Pointing out that countless obstacles have arisen in America's huge expansion program preventing the smooth establishment of a wartime structure, observers are of the opinion that the following points brought about Henderson's abrupt throwing of his post:

1—Because America's plan for expansion in production places an abnormal importance on the increase of war goods and lacks any consideration of civilian commodities, materials and labor are overly concentrated in war industries. Thus industries producing civilian goods have been driven into a serious crisis, at the same time, threatening the foundations of civilian living.

2.—In the plan for the rationing of materials made public on December 3 by the bureau for wartime production, complete power in the rationing of materials was placed in the hands of a committee to which applications for rationing must be filed. As a result, the priority rights of the wartime industries were increased and industries producing civilian goods were almost completely ignored. To remedy this situation, Henderson conferred with Donald Nelson, Chief of Wartime Production, and demanded that non-war industries be given an increased ration. However, Nelson failed to do anything to satisfy Henderson.

Friction With Burns

3.—Henderson and Burns, Price Stabilization Chief, had been conferring over the carrying out of the plan to fix a ceiling for wages, a plan based on the bill to prevent inflation which passed Congress in October. A difference in opinion arose between the two concerning agricultural prices and with the stubborn attitude taken by the southern states the situation became extremely ugly.

4.—Although the War Production

(Continued on Page 2)

His Majesty Grants Luncheon to Premier And Other Officials

His Majesty the Emperor on Friday was pleased to grant a luncheon to Premier Hideki Tojo, other cabinet ministers, Marquis Koichi Kido, Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal and other dignitaries at the Homei Hall in the Imperial Palace in recognition of their services rendered in the present year. Others honored at the Imperial Luncheon were Tsuneo Matsudaira, Minister of the Imperial Household, Admiral Saburo Hyakutake, Grand Chamberlain, and General Shigeru Hasunuma, Chief Aide-de-Camp as well as His Imperial Highness General Prince Yasuhiko Asaka. After the luncheon, His Imperial Majesty, retiring to the Chigusa Hall, graciously took tea with His Imperial Highness Prince Asaka and other officials.

SCRAP IRON DEARTH HITS AMERICA HARD

Frantic Efforts Being Made to Increase Supply, Nippon Sangyo Keizai Reveals

Indicative of the bitter irony of fate, strenuous efforts to recover scrap iron are being made by the United States which formerly had prohibited its exportation to Japan to economically oppress the latter, the Nippon Sangyo Keizai stated Friday.

Whether or not the United States can be assured of its projected production this year of 88,000,000 tons of iron and steel solely depends upon its ability to secure a necessary amount of scrap iron, the journal stated.

Shortage Is Severe

Although the United States was regarded as having an inexhaustible supply of scrap iron, the journal continued, a shortage became marked as the percentage of its steel production went up. This was especially true, after April, 1941, when a maximum price was officially fixed for scrap iron which caused a shortage of its supply and consequently disturbed the smooth progress of increased production of steel.

The United States' annual consumption of scrap iron was approximately 40,000,000 tons in the pre-war days, and while the demand for it suddenly jumped after the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War as the result of a tremendous plan for the expansion of its industrial productivity, the supply has not at

(Continued on Page 2)

JOINT ALLIANCE WITH THAILAND WILL BE FETED

Japan and Ally to Celebrate 1st Anniversary of Pact Signed On Dec. 21

LARGE MEETINGS IN TOKYO

Exchange Broadcast Also to Be Made Between Ambassadors Of Both Nations

On December 21, fitting celebrations will be held throughout Nippon and Thailand to observe the first anniversary of the signing of the Nippon-Thailand joint offensive and defensive pact. Countless memorable victories and epoch-making construction marked the first year of the pact and the Governments and people of both nations will welcome the second year with a profound belief in final and complete victory.

In Tokyo a meeting of celebration will be held at the Toho Theater at noon on December 21 under the auspices of the Nippon-Thailand Society. At the meeting Marquis Yorisada Tokugawa, Vice-President of the Society, Premier General Hideki Tojo, Thai Ambassador Nai Direck Jaiyanama, Admiral Sankichi Takahashi, Vice-President of the Asia Development Association and others will deliver addresses. In the second part of the meeting there will be Nippon dances, music by a Thai Orchestra, the showing of news reels and the singing of military songs.

At 6 p.m. that evening, under the joint sponsorship of the Foreign Minister and the Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs a dinner will be given at the Foreign Minister's official residence at which many high Government officials, influential civilians, the Thai Ambassador and about 40 members of the Thai Embassy will attend.

At 7 p.m. there will be an exchange broadcast between the Thai Ambassador in Tokyo and Ambassador Teiji Tsubokami in Bangkok. On the following day, December 22, the Nippon-Thailand Society will hold a dinner at the Dai Toa Kaikan at which more than 300 officials, German, Italian, Manchoukuoan, Chinese and other Axis representatives, will celebrate the anniversary.

To Visit Indo-China

C.P.S.

CANTON, December 18.—Chang Yung-fu, State Councillor, will shortly visit French Indo-China on official business.

AIR UNITS BAG 29 PLANES AT CHITTAGONG, FENI; ATTACK ON JAPAN FOILED

Enemy Intent to Raid Nippon on Dec. 8 Is Frustrated

BASES ARE BOMBED

By putting the more important enemy airfields in China out of commission temporarily, the Imperial Army Air Force in China nipped in the bud the plan of the enemy air force, particularly American, to attack Japanese occupied territory in China and Japan Proper on or about the first anniversary of the War of Greater East Asia, it was revealed on Friday.

Combined fighter and bomber units of the Imperial Army Air Force did it by effectively striking at the enemy's important air bases for three days from December 6, it was said.

The enemy air force in China, especially American, became active about the middle of November. From time to time it came out to attack important points in occupied territory in China and shipping.

It receded to the interior of China at the end of November, and for a time it was quiescent. But it became active suddenly about December 4. Fighter-bomber planes were to be seen transferred from the interior to Kweilin, Hengchow, and other places.

Enemy Plans Evident

It became evident to the Imperial Army Air Force that the enemy air force in China was planning attacks on occupied territory in China, especially Central and South China, and Japan, notably Kyushu and Taiwan, about December 8.

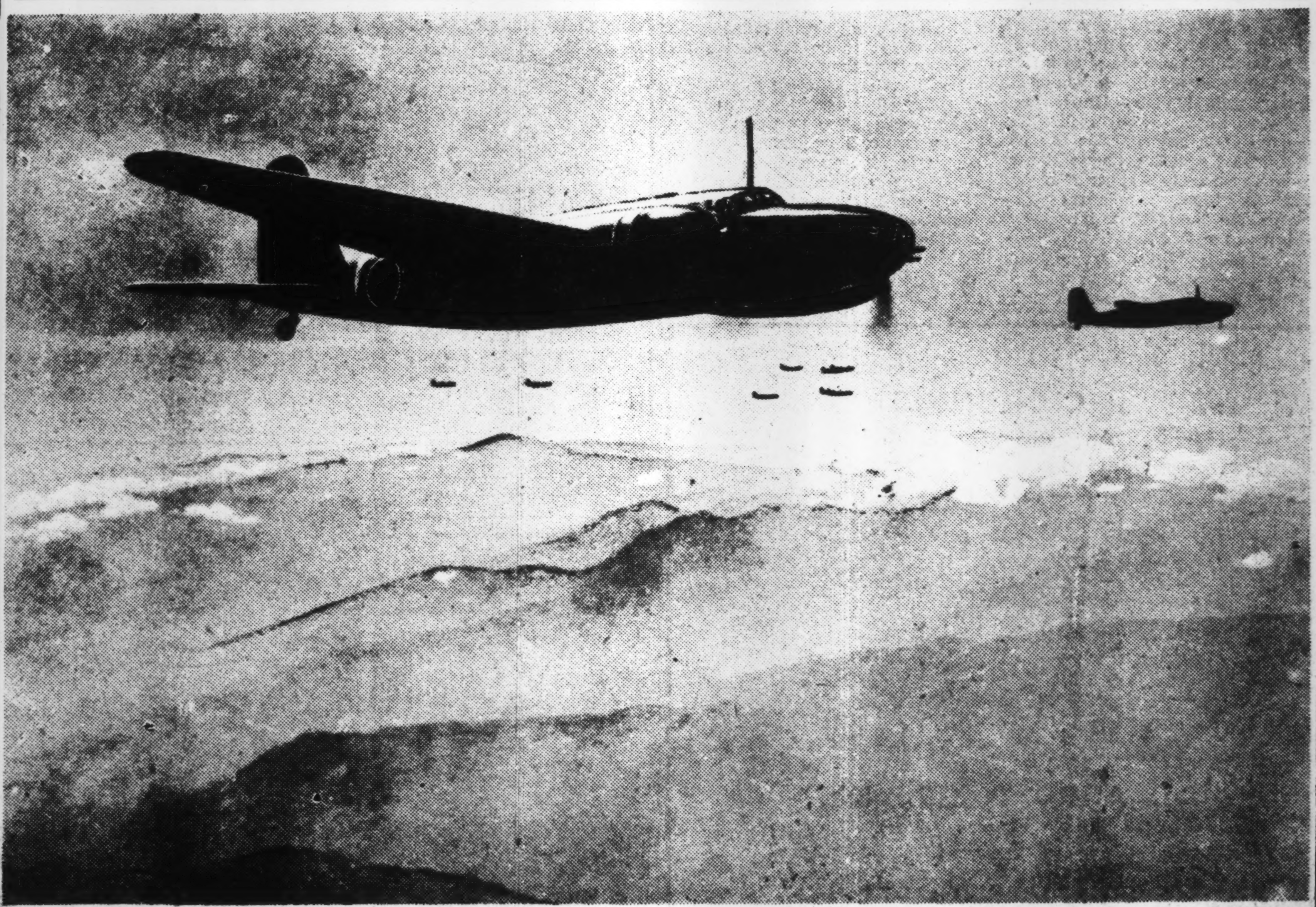
The Imperial Army Air Force sprang into activity. For three successive days from December 6, combined fighter and bomber units kept pounding such front line airfields of importance to the enemy forces in China as those located at Kweilin, Kwangsi Province, Yushan, Kiangsi Province, Suishuan, the same province, Chienou, Fukien Province, Kanchow, Kiangsi Province, and Hengchow, Honan Province.

Most of the runways at the airfields visited by the Imperial Army Air Force were smashed, as also establishments attached to them.

When the Nippon airmen appeared over these enemy airfields there

(Continued on Page 2)

Army Eagles Winging Way Against Enemy



Stories in the adjoining columns today tell of the might of the Imperial Army's air arm. The photo shows a group of a large formation of its planes on an assignment to bomb an enemy base. (Passed by the War Ministry)

NO CHANCE FOR FOE OF RETAKING SOUTH

Affirm Axis Correspondents After Extensive Tour; Amazed At Reconstruction

The entire Southern Regions under the Nipponese occupation are in the midst of vigorous reconstruction and from all appearances, there seem to be no chance for the enemy to retake these occupied territories, it was disclosed by some Axis correspondents, who recently came back here from an extensive tour in the South by the courtesy of the authorities, at the regular conference of foreign correspondents this morning presided over by Tomokazu Hori, Spokesman of the Board of Information.

"We had an indeed exciting and extensive trip of 25,000 kilometers," said Wilhelm Schulze, Tokyo correspondent of the Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung. "We traveled through Taiwan, Saigon, Shonanto and then through Kota Bahru, Mandalay, Rangoon, Penang, Sumatra, Celebes and the Philippines.

"All these areas were in the midst of vigorous reconstruction. The progress of the reconstruction was different according to the degree of destruction in the respective areas. Especially in Java, we witnessed, a complete peacetime atmosphere prevailing.

"From all appearances, it seemed to me that there can be no possibility for the enemy forces to attempt the recapture of these Nipponese-occupied regions."

Following Mr. Schulze, Dr. Vincenzo Comito, representative of the Gazzetta Del Popolo del Milano, declared, "After inspecting the Southern Areas, I realized that the operations by the Nipponese Forces had been carried out with close and thorough coordination of the land, air and naval forces.

"As has been pointed out by Mr. Schulze, the conditions in these areas preclude any possibility for the enemy to launch attacks to retake them."

PRICES OF COMMODITIES SKYROCKET IN YUNNAN

500 Per Cent Jump Witnessed In Kunming—Influx of Refugees Is Cause

Domei

SHANGHAI, December 17.—Commodity prices in Yunnan Province have continued to skyrocket despite all efforts of the Chungking authorities, and a jump of 500 per cent has been witnessed in Kunming, the capital of Yunnan Province, within the past one month, according to reliable information from Chungking.

One of the main reasons for the sudden increase in commodity prices, especially in foodstuffs, is attributable to the fact that recently over 300,000 Chinese refugee merchants arrived in Kunming and its vicinity from the Burma region, the report further revealed, adding that the demand for food in the city has increased threefold in the past few weeks.

Another factor that seriously affected the situation is believed to be insufficiency of transportation, the city being so located that food must be brought from remote districts and villages on horseback, the report further disclosed.

The report also stated that commodity prices in Kunming are seven times higher than those in the northwestern regions, and 30 per cent higher than those in Chungking.

Italian Children Removed

Domei

ROME, December 17.—In order to protect children from indiscriminate bombing of the R.A.F., the Italian authorities have sent during the past few days approximately 160,000 boys and girls of ages between 6 and 14 to Naples, Palermo, and Avellino States, according to a dispatch from Naples.

Nippon Eagles in Burma Smash Facilities at Foe's Airfields

19 CRAFT SHOT DOWN

Attacking the Chittagong and Feni airfields in India on Tuesday and Wednesday this week, the Japanese Army Air Units in the Burma Area either shot down or destroyed aground 29 enemy planes, it was announced by the Imperial Headquarters issued at 4 p.m. Friday.

The air units also blasted important military facilities at the Chittagong wharf, according to the announcement which follows:

"The Japanese Army Air Units operating in the Burma Area launched attacks on the Chittagong and Feni on December 15 and 16 and shot down or destroyed altogether 29 enemy planes. In addition, the Japanese planes blasted important facilities in the Chittagong and Feni airfields and also at the Chittagong wharf, inflicting a serious damage to them.

"1. Damage dealt to the enemy planes:

Shot down (four of which are not verified)	19
Set ablaze	4
Destroyed aground	6

"2. Japanese damages:

Self-blasted against enemy position	1
Not yet returned	4

Japanese warplanes in brave activities over the skies of India inflicted another stunning blow on the enemy air forces, when they attacked the Chittagong and Feni airfields in surprise raids on December 15 and 16. It was on December 5 and also on December 10 when Japanese Army Eagles in the Burma area conducted intensive bombings on an enemy transport fleet lying at anchor at Chittagong and gave severe blows to transports as well as military facilities and the enemy air forces.

The raids carried out on Tuesday and Wednesday of this week were so thoroughgoing that the enemy air forces and bases in the eastern district of India have been dealt a fatal blow. The Feni airfield is located at about 90 kilometers northwest of Chittagong. As a result, it is believed that the enemy air forces which persistently carried their aerial guerilla warfare over various districts of Burma under Japan's military occupation have been crushed.

Tuesday's air raids of Chittagong were conducted twice, one in the morning and the other in the afternoon. Almost the whole of the main military facilities at the enemy airfield was damaged by heavy bombings. A large number of bombs were dropped on the cross-road of the central runway of the airfield. A fire broke out at various establishments.

Japanese warplanes launched another heavy bombing the following day. Flying over the Arakan Mountain ranges in the face of bad weather Japanese planes carried out the first raid of the Feni airfield. More than 20 barrage balloons blocked the passage of airplanes in the skies of the Feni airfield. To make matters worse, the weather at that time was very bad. Surmounting these obstacles, Japanese planes were engaged in a furious aerial combat with enemy planes which flew up to challenge them. Japanese planes staged a bombing at a low altitude and scored the brilliant results, as are mentioned in the announcement of the Imperial Headquarters.

The recent blasting of the Chittagong port and air facilities and the bombing of the Feni airfield have nipped in the bud the enemy's future guerilla warfare.

The British Army Headquarters in India announced on December 16 that Japanese Air Forces again raided the Chittagong airfield on December 15, according to a New Delhi dispatch relayed from Lisbon to Domei.

The Southwestern Pacific Anti-Axis Headquarters announced on December 17 that Japanese planes bombed Port Moresby between the night of December 16 and the early morning of December 17, according to a Melbourne dispatch relayed from Lisbon to the Nichi Nichi.

ANGLO U.S. PLAN ON CHINA IS HIT

(Continued From Page 1)

and products by means of international agencies."

Van Zeeland Scheme

This new corporation, according to Mr. van Zeeland, "will require international credit operations, and thus it will become necessary to maintain control over international movements of capital. The more important international transactions will be restricted by public authority, public guarantees and public supervision."

All this indicates that the van Zeeland program is nothing but a plan to place China under international control under a palatable disguise. Taken together with the Anglo-American world-policing schedule of Sumner Welles, it is a program fraught with the gravest menace to very existence of China.

It is further pointed out that Mr. van Zeeland in 1938 submitted a van Zeeland Report, on the request of the United States and Britain, outlining a scheme for "world peace." Naturally the report contained nothing but what was favorable and convenient to the United States and Britain. As a refugee in London, it is considered certain that his International Reconstruction Finance Corporation scheme fully reflects the desires of the British and United States governments.

In the light of these Anglo-American plans for joint management of China, the Atlantic Charter, for all its grandiose and alluring phraseology, is regarded as dead letter. Consequently, the more intelligent Chinese in Shanghai are expressing the hope that Chungking would realize, even at this stage, the trap set for it by the unscrupulous Anglo-American camp and refuse to play into their hands. They are hoping that Chungking would recall that even some of its leaders had made an issue of a speech in Congress at the time Prime Minister Churchill visited the United States, to the effect that the "peoples of Britain and the United States" should march hand in hand for their own safety and the welfare of all, which, they declared, was clearly intended to exclude Chungking.

The Eden speech, combined with the van Zeeland plan, it is observed, must leave no doubt in any reasonable mind as to the intention of the United States and Britain to share China between them.

Gross Failure In Price Policy Is Bared in U.S.

(Continued From Page 1)

Board has been sending out propaganda that American wartime production has grown tremendously, Henderson has been made the sole victim of all criticisms and denunciations of the lack of civilian goods. With the rationing of coffee and gasoline spreading to the western states, with increasing control over all consumer's goods, and with the coming decrease in the meat rations to be effective from next year Henderson has been caught between the demands made by the War Production Board and the raging dissatisfaction of the people.

5-Under the plan to mobilize manpower increased amounts of labor have been directed toward wartime industries with non-war industries suffering an extreme shortage as a result.

With these factors causing Henderson's resignation, observers believe that the American government will loosen the limitations placed on the distribution of materials to non-war industries and work for the restoration of some semblance of balance. Observers further believe that rations of daily necessities will also be increased, the government returning to the policy to avoid any extreme change to come about in national living. According to a December 17 report from New York, the stock market and the general market in New York has begun to feel this trend with prices already moving upward.

48 SUCCUMB TO POISONING

Deaths Caused in U.S. Hospital by Rotten Eggs

LISBON.—So far 48 inmates of the insane ward at the Oregon State Hospital at Salem have died of the after-effects of rotten eggs which they had consumed, according to a New York report. Others are still fighting for their lives.

Meanwhile, it has become known that food poisoning was due to strong insect powder having gotten into a dish of eggs served to the unfortunate patients of the mental ward.

Liu Assumes Post

C.P.S.

NANKING, December 18.—The National Government has appointed Liu Yun committee-member of the Anhwei Provincial Government in succession to Hu Chih-ning, who has been transferred to another post.

Leading Writers Discuss Problems Of Philippine Cultural Propaganda

True Nippon Characteristics Must Be Introduced in Order to Make Filipinos Appreciate Superior Japanese Traits in All Fields

In commemoration of the first anniversary since the commencement of the War of Greater East Asia, a round-table forum, attended by such noted writers and authors as Yojiro Ishizaka, Hiroshi Ueda, Kiyoshi Miki, Tsutomu Sawamura and Ashihei Hino, was held in Manila under the sponsorship of the Nichi Nichi. The forum, presided over by Mr. Hino, dealt with the construction program in the Philippines and her various cultural phases during the past year. Discussion at the meeting ran:

Hino: "The theme of our discussion today deals with, 'The developments of the Philippines during the past year, particularly in the field of her culture.' Mr. Miki, will you start the conference by speaking on the importance of cultural development in the Philippines?"

Must Develop Industry

Miki: "It is most urgent for the Philippines to preserve peace and to develop her industries. There has been a prevailing conception that culture is something which should be enjoyed in spare time only by those of the leisure class. It has been regarded as a luxury and an extravagance. Under the present wartime national structure, this kind of culture has no value in the enlightenment of the people.

"The agricultural industry, too, must be greatly developed, but order to realize its development, it is necessary to instill a true agricultural spirit in the Filipinos. The cotton industry, which previously occupied a major place in Philippines' industries, was slighted through the exploitation policies of Spain and America, who respectively occupied the islands. According to an old record published in 1609, cotton was produced in large quantities throughout the islands, while some yarn was exported to China. The restoration of the cotton industry to its former status is urgent for the establishment of a firm foundation for future self-sufficiency. At the same time, the restoration of the cotton industry is indispensable for the enhancement of cultural life among the Filipino people.

"A great drawback for cultural development of the islands is that Manila is absorbing all of Philippines intelligentsia. Cultural life is available only to a privileged few, the mass is entirely exempted from the benefits of modern culture. Thus, the Filipino culture has not permeated among the people at large, but has centered only around the city of Manila. It will do no good to enlighten the few city residents, for culture must necessarily be propagated among all classes of the Filipinos."

Hino: "Mr. Ueda, will you tell us how the spirit of labor is related to culture?"

Only for Manilans

Ueda: "I can well affirm Mr. Miki's statements that cultural life in the Philippines has been monopolized by Manila residents and, that laborers and farmers in provincial districts or in agrarian villages have been entirely exempted from the influences of modern culture. In a way, it was beneficial for the people of the labor class that they were not influenced by American culture. The weakness of American culture lies in the fact that it did not take root in the life of the people as a whole. When I was working at the Atlas printing office, I witnessed the sharp contrast between the sincere attitude and living among the laboring class and the superficiality and frivolity prevailing in the streets of Manila. Coming in contact with the former, I came to correct my previous conception that they were lazy and good for nothing. I have often witnessed the laborers, during their spare time, enjoying music and talking cheerfully among themselves. I felt that the spirit of labor was deeply imbued in their daily life just as it is in the life of the Japanese workers.

Hino: "Mr. Ishizaka, will you speak on education in the Philippines?"

Ishizaka: "It is, of course, a well-known fact that all nationalities, Japanese, Chinese, Americans, British, and others, have their own national characteristics. In educating the Filipinos, it is necessary to rear them as true Filipinos, implanting in them their national traits. For that purpose, the Filipino national merits and demerits must be taken into consideration before the actual planning is put into effect. Being educated as true Filipinos, they will become qualified to contribute to the development of the human race and to the peace of the world.

No Collective Training

"The apparent drawback in the educational setup in the Philippines is lack of collective training. The people are all too eager to claim their individual privileges to think of mutual cooperation. In my opinion, it is more necessary to educate them in such a manner that so they will be able to examine themselves in a new light, rather than attempt to cram in them things Japanese."

Hino: "Undoubtedly, the educational influence upon the peoples' life is extremely great. At the same time, however, the influence of moving picture shows and dramatic plays should not be overlooked. Mr. Sawamura, will you introduce the life of the Filipinos and the influence which the moving pictures and plays have on their life, and further, elucidate on the future cultural campaign to be launched through entertainment programs?"

Sawamura: "No words can sufficiently express the influence which American movies have had in Americanizing the Filipinos, particularly those of Manila. The majority of the people became acquainted with America and everything American only through the screen and speedily imitated them. Through American influence, they came to despise Asiatic customs and manners. They are so fond of jazz that whenever they hear it, they cannot resist from dancing to its swing. In place of jazz music and popular songs, ancient Filipino melodies should be revived. As to moving pictures, there is no doubt that those which show the industrial activities and military strength of Japan should be introduced. However, the Asiatic beauty which has been dormant in the Philippines must be resurrected and brought to light. In the present situation, Japan must be introduced at her best, so that the Filipinos will become acquainted with her merit and her worth."

Hino: "Recently I went to the central sector of Luzon to investigate the actual conditions of rice and cotton cultivation. On that occasion, I realized acutely that both the peace program and the cultural operation must go hand in hand.

Men of Character

"Another point I wish to stress is that Japanese leaders to be dispatched to the agrarian districts must be men of high character, true leaders should devote themselves to the cotton industry in the spirit that, while coaching the Filipinos in cotton growing technique, they will, at the same time, educate them in a new spirit of labor. The cultural campaign can contribute to the construction of a new Philippines, by improving the life of the agrarian population. Mr. Miki, will you speak on the problem of teaching the Japanese language?"

Miki: "It is necessary to enhance enthusiasm in the study of Japanese among the Filipinos. It must be made known that, by acquiring knowledge of Japanese, they will become qualified for better positions or various advantages. The problem of spreading the language should be considered in connection with their daily life. Japanese must be made the medium through which they become acquainted with Japan and things Japanese. We should not impose Japanese culture on the Filipinos, but they should be so educated that they will long for Japan and everything Japanese. In the cultural campaign, both the practical side and purely cultural side must be considered side by side. With this effected, the Filipinos, who are inherently quick at learning foreign languages will surely find no difficulty in mastering Japanese."

Ueda: "I am of the same opinion as Mr. Miki that the Filipinos must be so educated that they will aspire for Japan. For that purpose, it is absolutely necessary to inform the Filipinos that the Japanese are imbued with higher spiritual qualities than they. If they realize that the Japanese are superior to them in spiritual qualities, they will wish to approach us in a spirit of respect and admiration. The Japanese people should be bold in introducing Japan to the Filipinos."

Sawamura: "I think Japan should unhesitantly send a large quantity of her motion pictures. I have heard some people remark that the Filipinos are rather superficial in that they can not appreciate the beauty of spirit manifested in pictures unless they are outwardly grand and gorgeous in appearances. However, in my opinion, the Japanese should be bolder in introducing their own country and its beauty. Any picture which the Japanese people can view with pride will be perfectly suited to be taken into the Southern Regions."

Hino: "I am opposed to the idea of introducing simplified Japanese. The language should be taught as it is, no matter how difficult it may be. After one year, there will be some who will certainly be able to grasp the key points of the Japanese language. It is not an easy task to educate a multitude, but it is harder and more urgent to produce two or three Filipinos with true Filipino culture."

Her Majesty Visits Tama Mausoleum

With the approach of the 16th anniversary of the demise of the late Emperor Taisho on December 25, Her Majesty the Empress Dowager paid a visit to the Tama Mausoleum, Asakawa, at noon Friday.

MANY SPORTS EVENTS ARRANGED BY Y.C.A.C.

Program for Week-End Carries Hockey, Soccer, Basketball Tourneys

An attractive and varied sports program has been arranged for this week-end in Yokohama with hockey, soccer and basketball games scheduled to be played off on the Yokohama Country and Athletic Club's field in Negishi.

This afternoon from 2.30 p.m. the Club's soccer eleven will play a return game against the Sanchu O.B. team, while both the ladies' and men's basketball five will also see action later in the afternoon. The Ladies five in all probability will meet the Shiragiku quintet from 4 p.m. sharp, while the men will take on the Ishikawa Brothers an hour later.

On Sunday morning from 9.30 a.m. the second hockey eleven will see action against the Hockey Association O.B. eleven, while the German first eleven will take on the Keio University first team from 11 a.m. on the same field. The German boys team will then play a Japanese school team from noon. In the afternoon the Club's rugby fifteen will meet the Yokohama Glass Works, the kickoff being scheduled for 2.30 p.m. The Club soccerites who suffered a 6 to 3 defeat from the Sanchu O.B. last week will be out for revenge this afternoon and a considerably stronger side is being fielded. As it is probable that an interport with the K.R. and A.C. will materialize early next season, all the members listed are asked to make a special effort to turn out.

The ladies' basketball team stands a good chance to turn back the Shiragiku five as they have been practising hard and a keen game is expected to result. The men's team that took a severe beating from the Ishikawa Brothers last Saturday are also expected to make a better showing this afternoon as most of the first team players are available.

The hockey game tomorrow morning should be a keenly contested one although the edge is with the German team which has still to lose a game this season. The visiting Keio team, however, are a fast lot of players and if the Germans are not on top form an upset may result.

The rugby game in the afternoon also finds the Club players strongly favored to win but the visitors, with a number of University stars included in their roster, may make a good game of it. Two finals of the combined L. L. T. C. and the Y. C. and A. C. tennis tournament is also scheduled to be played off, with the mixed doubles handicap event being slated for this afternoon and the men's singles championship booked for tomorrow morning at 10:30 a.m. Both matches will be played off on the L. L. T. C. courts on the Bluff.

This afternoon will see the Miss Gallois and Aurell combination pitted against the Mrs. Brigel and Prufer team for the title, and a nip and tuck affair is expected to result. The former pair seems to hold a slight edge, but the latter pair, if on form, may turn the tables on the title-holders.

Tomorrow morning will see Aurell meeting A. Boixo in the finals of the championship singles. The former with four championships under his belt will go on the courts as a strong favorite to cinch his fifth straight open title, but the consensus of opinion is that he may be extended. Aurell last week had little difficulty in disposing of Prufer, one of the ranking players entered in the tourney, by the scores of 6/1, 6/2 and 6/0. Boixo, on the other hand, is a cagey veteran who is a master of tennis court-craft and he can be expected to fully extend himself to make a game of it. One of his notable achievements in the present tournament was to eliminate the formidable Cornu in the first round.

The following players are asked to turn out.

Soccer: Messrs. Harriss, Fachtmann, Bielous, Eymard, Schoene, Fernandes, DaSilva, Gordes, Speringer, Schmidt, Agajan. Reserves: Messrs. Petroff, Kranz, F. Planas, J. Planas.

Ladies basketball: Mrs. Brigel, Miss Lord, Miss Albeck, Miss Planas, Miss C. Planas, Miss Eymard, Miss M. Andreis, Miss Prohaska, Miss M. Andreis, Miss Wertheimber.

Men's basketball: Messrs. J. Planas, Harriss, Boixo, Eymard, F. Planas, Schoene, Weed.

Second hockey team: Harriss, Ackenhausen (Captain), L. Fachtmann, Swanson, Schuette, Correns, Henn, Bergman, Lord, von Morgan and M. Fachtmann.

First hockey: Messrs. Meisinger, Edgar Levedag., Burmester (Captain), Bellstedt, Dr. Engel, Fehlen, Pieper, E. Levedag, Pekrun, Dohm, W. Schuette.

Rugby: Messrs. Swanson, Petroff, Lavalle, Speringer, Schmidt, Schoene, Harriss (captain), J. Planas, Agajan, F. Planas, Weiss, Weidemann, A. Bernstein, Mandel, Vogt. Reserves: Boixo, Handge, Mayes, Pestalozzi.

SUB-ZERO LABORATORY FOUNDED IN HSINKING

Will Carry Out Research Work On Effect of Intense Cold Weather

Domei

HSINKING, December 18.—After four years of laborious scientific research, the Continental Institute of Scientific Research has completed the "Low Temperature Test Laboratory" to deal with various problems presented by Manchoukuo's sub-zero climate.

The new laboratory, declared to be the largest of its kind existing in East Asia, originally was designed by the Scientific Research Institute of the South Manchurian Railway Company.

With the completion of the laboratory, it is expected that difficult problems connected with the effect of intense cold on automobiles, food and on constructions in Manchoukuo will be solved.

Debate in Nippon Tongue

HONGKONG.—A debate in Nipponese for Chinese youths will be held in the latter part of December as part of Hongkong's commemoration of the first anniversary of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia.

Today's Press Comments

Saturday, December 19, 1942

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Translations of other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Japan Times Advertiser.)

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Publication of Patented Inventions

NIPPON SANGYO—In order to bring the War of Greater East Asia to a victorious end it is absolutely necessary to mobilize all the resources of the nation to increase productivity. The materials and manpower in which the area of Greater East Asia can be self-supplying are limited. The only way of making the most effective use of these resources is by mobilizing science and technique. This was in the mind of the Government when it decided on the publication of patented inventions and designs. Hitherto patented inventions and designs have been made public with the approval of the holders of the patents. The new regulations give the Government power to have persons use their patents on inventions or designs where it sees fit.

It is out of the desire to promote applied science that the Government accords protection to patent rights. Extraordinary measures are necessary in extraordinary times. The new ruling should be welcomed by the holders of patent rights since it provides an opportunity for them to be of service to the State. The Government may be counted upon to indemnify the holders of patents whose rights they are compelled to use. We are sure that the publication of patented inventions and designs will go a long way in creating conditions favorable to the realization of the plan for the establishment of a system of applied science peculiar to Japan.

Japan Publication Company

NIPPON SANGYO—A draft Imperial Ordinance dealing with the publishing enterprise was adopted at Thursday's plenary session of the National Mobilization Council. As a result, it has been decided that the opening of business, its management and transfer will be placed under a permit system. In this connection the competent Minister will be vested with control powers. The Publication and Culture Society now in existence will be replaced by a Japan Publication Company of a special nature. The new company will look after matters concerning the guidance of publication, distribution and readjustment of necessary materials, and other affairs. This measure is most appropriate for the country's publishing enterprise.

The new publication control is quite a new measure which is not practised even in Germany. It goes without saying that publication requires originality and planning and naturally it is up to the Government and the Publication Company to try to develop the creative spirit of men interested in the enterprise.

Scrap Iron Dearth Hits America Hard

(Continued From Page 1)

all been increasing, the journal stated.

One of the fundamental reasons for the shortage of scrap iron is, as the Nippon Sangyo Keizai pointed out, the decrease of the scrap iron sources, as the scrapping of old automobiles decreased by approximately 50 to 75 per cent and the activity of the civilian automobile industry was curtailed or converted into munitions industries, while the re-building of plants as well as the scrapping of old vessels greatly decreased.

Another reason is the difficulty of transporting scrap iron due both to a shortage of vessels and congestion in the land traffic, the journal concluded.

Affects Foreign Weights

C.P.S.

SHANGHAI, December 18.—The Ministry of Industry has given instructions to the Bureau of Social Affairs of Shanghai Municipal Government to the effect that foreign manufacturers or dealers in weights and measures should register with the Social Affairs Bureau in accordance with regulations governing the manufacture and sale of weights and measures for scientific and engineering purposes.

AMERICA WILL OPPOSE FOURTH TERM FOR F.D.R.

Significant Statement Made by Chief Secretary of Republican Party

The United States shall be absolutely opposed to the possible election of Franklin D. Roosevelt as President for the fourth time, declared Harrison E. Spangler, who has been elected chief secretary of the Republican Party, according to a Washington dispatch relayed from Buenos Aires to Domei. The dispatch further discloses the future policy of the Republicans made public by Spangler as follows:

"The Republicans have no intention of impeding the war prosecution policy of the Government out of party strife in a new Congress session, but since the war is not monopolized by men supporting the New Deal, the Republicans and Democrats who are opposed to the New Deal should organize a new political force by the Presidential election of the fall of 1944. We are absolutely opposed to Roosevelt's election as President for a fourth time. The Republicans must carefully watch the policy of Roosevelt in the coming Congress session. There is a strong possibility that the Republicans will win at the next Presidential election."

ENEMY INTENT IS FRUSTRATED

(Continued From Page 1)

was no enemy plane in the air to meet them. The enemy planes at these fields had already beaten a retreat to the interior from which they had been brought for action against Japan.

This feat of the Imperial Army Air Force also has a political significance. It was the answer to the enemy air force in China which was telling the world that the Imperial Air Force had its hands full on the southern front.

The Imperial Army Air Force has plans ready to wipe out of existence the enemy air force in China.

Activities Listed

The activities of the Imperial Army Air Force in China for the three days from December 6 are listed below:

December 6.

1. At 12:45 a.m. a combined fighter and bomber unit advanced on and attacked Kweilin. Braving fire from enemy anti-aircraft batteries, it bombed the runway, putting the airfield out of commission temporarily. In the attack a number of large-size planes on the ground were heavily damaged.

2. At 11:15 a.m. the Yushan airfield was attacked and direct bomb hits were scored on the runway.

3. At 12:20 p.m. the Suichuan airfield was attacked, and about 70 hits with bombs scored on the runway.

4. At 3:22 p.m. the Chienou air field was attacked. All of the bombs dropped to the area of the runway found their marks. The attack rendered the use of the airfield impossible.

December 7.

1. At 9:28 a.m. the Kanchow airfield was attacked. All bombs dropped hit the runway. The attack rendered the use of the airfield impossible for a time.

2. At 11:30 a.m. the Hengchow airfield was struck. The runway, a portion of structures attached to it, and two anti-aircraft guns were bombed. The airfield caught in a fire net, and put out of commission.

3. At 1:03 p.m. the Chienou airfield was again attacked, and that part of the runway which had escaped damage in the previous attack was smashed.

December 8.

At 12:40 p.m. the Kweilin airfield was advanced on and attacked. There was no sign of an enemy plane as before. The Nippon air unit bombed one-third of the runway. It also blasted at the enemy anti-aircraft batteries.

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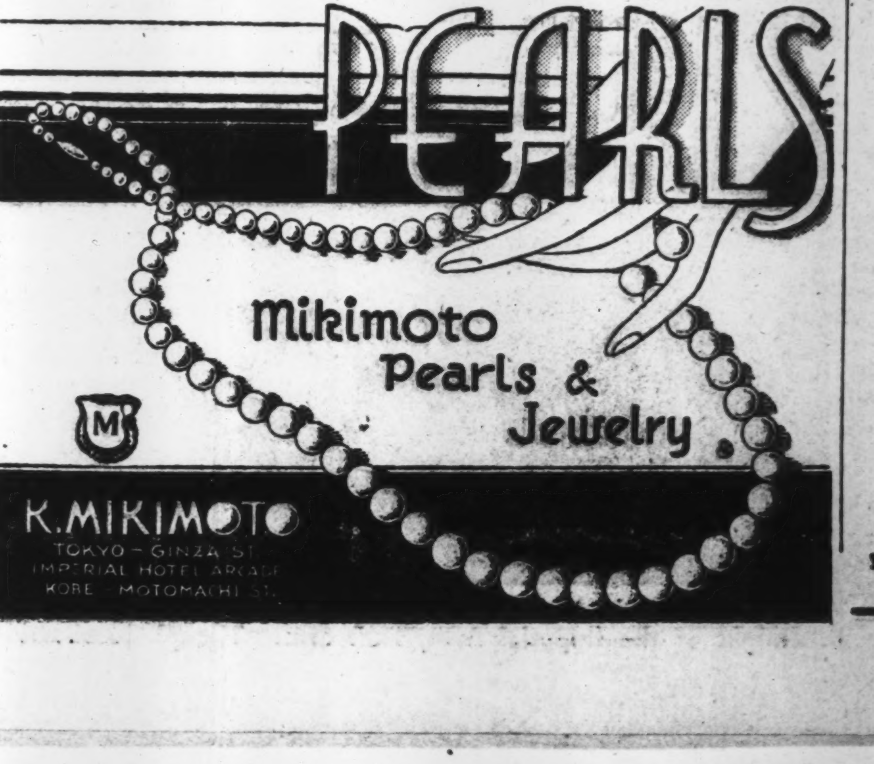

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AMERICANS TRYING TO CONCOCT HEROES

Superficial Enemy Minds Cannot Understand True Spirit Of Nippon's Bushido

Under the title, "Analysis of American National Character," Toichiro Takamatsu, former London and New York correspondent for Tokyo Nichi Nichi, vividly contrasts the American hero with the Japanese, showing the importance which the spirit of Bushido plays in the birth of a real hero. An excerpt from his article follows:

"Bushido—can the Americans with their shallow and superficial religious turn of mind understand the meaning of this great motivating spirit of the Japanese people? A certain American reporter on the Malai front reported that Japanese soldiers advanced with the fury of fanatics. The raging assault of the Imperial Forces, to whom death was but the supreme goal, must have appeared like some incarnation of the spirit of Christian martyrs who courageously faced death.

Starving for Heroes

"The American public is starving for heroes. With the exception of Lindberg and two or three other men of the air, a round-the-world record holder, and a few sportsmen, no outstanding heroes have occupied the pedestal of American hero worship. The erstwhile 'savior' of American depression, Roosevelt, is a cripple one leg paralyzed by an attack of infantile paralysis. Physically, he does not even approach the average man; all that he can do is to splash about in the White House pool. He is no equal to the other dictators, and the American people, vexed and envious, cannot refrain from creating heroes. Thus, in the short span of a few months since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, they have created a myriad of heroes, unhewn and as plentiful as mushrooms.

"The Japanese Hero-God of the Air sent 120 planes hurtling to the ground and still sought for more. The American hero would be exalted to the skies if two or three of his shots found their mark. Furthermore, these heroes must return home alive to receive their honors. Leaving their comrades in desperate lurch in Bataan and Corregidor, they complacently returned to their native land. They wended their way through the streets of New York behind loud and noisy bands. They appeared in newsreels; they gave soap-box orations on streets, in parks and factories. The President interviewed them at the White House conferring on them medals of honor with his own hands. What a contrast to the heroes of Japan, whose ashes alone return to the homeland, solemnly, in silence!

Deserter MacArthur Hero

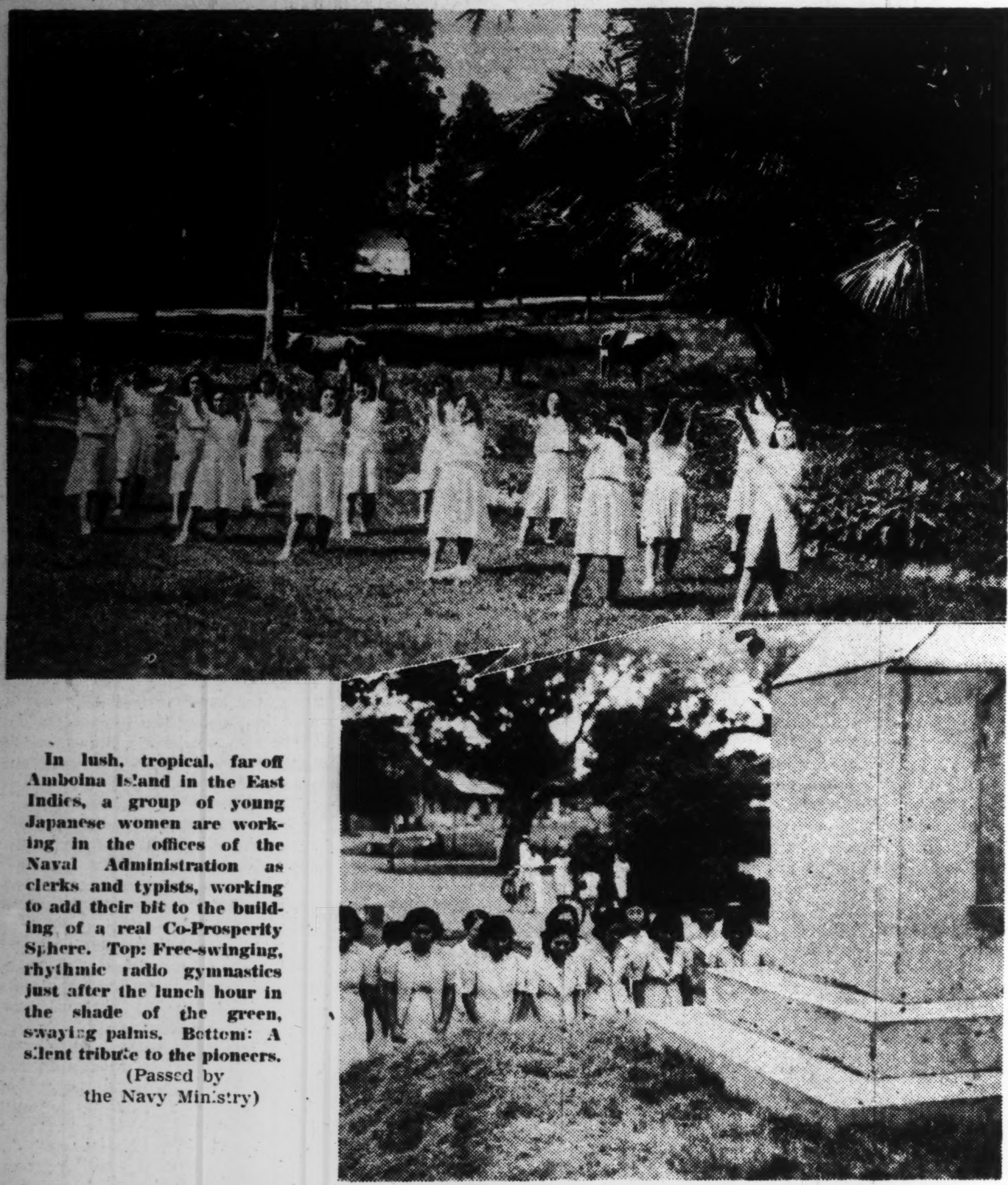
"Why did America so exalt General Douglas MacArthur, the man who ruthlessly deserted his men and fled from the Philippines to Australia with his second wife and child? The answer is plain—a dearth of heroes. The humble cottage of MacArthur's birth became famous overnight and was converted into a veritable museum for the benefit of the crowd. His biography, hastily written, sold in countless numbers. In large cities and in small towns, 'MacArthur' streets came into being. New York City was spared the indignity of following the common flock by Mayor La Guardia, who said, 'Who knows but that MacArthur may blunder some day.' The Daily News hit on the idea of MacArthur buttons, which sold by tens of thousands in a single day, millions in a month. MacArthur likenesses appeared on ash trays; his picture became imprinted on neckties, pennants, and posters. Broadway went delirious with joy when news of his safe flight to Australia was announced. Electric news flashed across the country; newspapers sold completely out; the stock market skyrocketed. However, men with serious trend of thought, turned critical eyes on MacArthur, the leader who had forsaken his men.

"Always silent of his own achievements, enduring all hardships, undaunted by danger, overcoming each peril, effacing self as a member of a group, fulfilling his duty, considering physical sufferings but a means to victory, composed in face of defeat, ever obedient and respectful to his superiors—America does not know a hero endowed with all these qualities, not this land where Bushido remains unknown. Where Bushido is unknown no martial virtues exist, and where no martial virtues exist no hero can be born."

Mrs. Yashiro Passes

Mrs. Misako Yashiro, 73, widow of the late Admiral Rokuro Yashiro, died of apoplexy on Thursday at 1:05 a.m. at her residence in Koishikawa, Tokyo. The funeral service will be conducted according to Shinto rites at the Aoyama Cemetery on Saturday from 2 to 3 p.m.

Yamato Beauty at the Southern Front



In lush, tropical, far off Amboina Island in the East Indies, a group of young Japanese women are working in the offices of the Naval Administration as clerks and typists, working to add their bit to the building of a real Co-Prosperity Sphere. Top: Free-swinging, rhythmic radio gymnastics just after the lunch hour in the shade of the green, swaying palms. Bottom: A silent tribute to the pioneers.
(Passed by the Navy Ministry)

Sino-Japanese Affinity Is Backed By Culture, States Dr. Chu Min-Yi

Foreign Minister of Nanking Government Outlines Manifold Tasks Yet to Be Fulfilled to Pave Way for Asia Development

Perseverance conquers all things. With this motto, the Sino-Japanese Cultural Association has conscientiously and painstakingly directed its efforts toward the historical task of Asia Development. Following up this introductory message, Dr. Chu Min-yi, Foreign Minister of the National Government and formerly Ambassador to Japan, described the manifold duties yet to be carried out by the agency in a special address delivered on October 30 on the occasion of the second anniversary of the founding of the Association.

The text of the stirring speech, which Foreign Minister Dr. Chu made in his capacity as chairman of the board of directors of the cultural body and supplied through the courtesy of the Press Bureau of the International Publicity Board of Nanking, follows:

The Sino-Japanese Cultural Association was officially inaugurated on July 28, 1940, but due to various reasons, celebrations of its second anniversary have been postponed till today, October 30, three months after its actual date. Among the causes contributing to this delay may be mentioned the fact that sweltering hot weather prevailing in July was considered inconvenient for the many honored guests who would grace the Association with their presence, and the unexpected delay in the completion of the Asia Development Hall of the Association which has been added to its premises as a fitting commemoration of the successes scored in the War of Greater East Asia which have laid the firm foundations for the future of Asia Development.

Fete 2nd Anniversary

Today we are celebrating the second anniversary of the Association as well as the completion of the Asia Development Hall. At the same time, the First National Art Exhibition is being opened in the Asia Development Hall. All these augur well for the successful attainment of our ultimate objectives. The Nanking Art Federation which is attached to the Sino-Japanese Cultural Association, was inaugurated the day before (October 29). With a view to enhancing the significance of this celebrated occasion, we have eventually published the greatest work of President Wang, Yang Ming Yu ch'an ("Yang Ming and Ch'an." An exposition of the philosophical teachings of Wang Yang-ming, the celebrated Chinese statesman and scholar, and their relations with the "Ch'an" school in Buddhism).

Meanwhile the appointment of a Library Committee, the expansion of the Association's Library, and the establishment of branch associations in cities like Shanghai, Canton, Hankow and elsewhere in Kiangsu, Chekiang and Anhui provinces mirror the manifold activities of the Sino-Japanese Cultural Association. At this moment news have reached us that the Anking Sino-Japanese Cultural Association is under organization. Other work activities of the Association are enumerated in the Special Anniversary Commemorative Pamphlet.

Lived Up to Motto

That "perseverance conquers all things" has been our motto all along. What we have done does not indicate that we have attained perfection nor are we unaware of the fact that we can still do better. At any rate, we have been conscientious and painstaking in the performance of our duties. This is a redeeming feature. We shall merge our common will into perseverance. Out of the strength of our perseverance there shall spring a hope which will be directed toward the fulfilment of the task of Asia Development. Thus, we say one day reap better fruits than we do today. This has no immediate bearing on the day's event, even though I should like to appeal for your cooperation in paving the Road to Asia Development.

With regard to the work of the Association, I regret to say that there is little that is worthy of the name of achievement. At any rate, we have done what is expected of us toward bringing closer Sino-Japanese cultural collaboration and deeper understanding of Sin-Japanese cultural relations.

The salient feature in Sino Japanese cultural relations, whether in the past, present and future, is that it has been developed naturally. Their present promotion by human efforts is also being directed in accordance with natural trends. The cultural relations between Japan and China are developed through natural circumstances and needs which no human impediment can eliminate or remove. So long as we are people of Japan and China, we can never overlook the importance of the relationship. It is for us to appreciate the significance of the natural foundations of this affinity and to apply our human efforts to promote it all the more closely, so that the natural needs may be rationally satisfied. Should we work against this natural tendency, and undermine the existence of this need through the improper application of our human devices, the result will be tumult and destruction and irreparable chaos. The main cause of the China Affair may indeed be briefly attributable to a disregard of this natural demand for collaboration.

Supplies Example

Water when heated is converted into vapor, which, meeting with extreme cold, changes into rain or snow. This phenomenon expresses the alternating current of water and vapor. The high air pressure of one locality flows to all directions where there is low air pressure, and vice versa. This is the natural flow of air pressure, and such physical principles are readily understood even by primary school students. Evidences in Nature are easily accessible that no one need go astray or venture to disturb the good order of the universe, the maintenance of which, if menaced, entails serious disorder.

This phenomenon holds true in natural science as well as in the cultural relations of Japan and China, who are of the same language, the same race and inhabit the same continent of Asia. Under such circumstances, it is only natural for the maintenance of closer cooperation. Unless there is a general stagnation of current, interflow of air from one place to another will be inevitable. This principle when applied to the life of human races will give rise to the demand for mutual support and aid. This need for mutual support and aid among the East Asiatic nations is manifested in what we call Oriental Culture.

The interfusion of Sino-Japanese culture originated from time immemorial as testified by the fact that Japan, up to the present, has preserved much of the Chinese customs and traditions which were already lost to China. Another example of the thorough blending of Sino-Japanese culture may be seen in the many Chinese ways of living in Japan. During the Tang and Sung Dynasties, scholars from Japan were sent to China to study Chinese culture and civilization; likewise, Chinese scholars had gone to Japan to make known China's illustrious culture. By dint of the trip to Japan of the famous scholar Chu Shun-shui of the Ming Dynasty, the Practical Philosophy of the Yaokiang School gained prominence in Japan and thus created the central strength and spiritual force contributing toward the prosperity of modern Japan. This, being recorded in history, is an undeniable fact.

Steady Rise of Japan

The Meiji Restoration marked the foundation of a powerful Japan as she determined to contest the West by absorbing the gem of its culture with an unsurpassing eagerness that she mastered it in a few score years without being obsessed by any undesirable conservatism, nor becoming blind worshippers of Western culture.

In face of Japan's phenomenal progress, China's stagnant and backward position was all the more exposed and looking forward to emulating Japan's example. Chinese students began to travel to Japan for advanced studies. During the last days of the Ching Dynasty, therefore as many as 20,000 Chinese students were to be found at one time in Japan, creating a record for Chinese students abroad.

Metaphorically speaking, therefore, we may say that during the Tang, Sung, Yuan and Ming days, China's air pressure was higher, and naturally air currents proceeded from China to Japan; while with the Meiji Restoration, Japan's cultural air pressure was heightened suddenly, so that its effects became felt in China. This again, is a natural phenomenon which constitutes an irresistible force.

It may be asked why in former days Japanese students came exclusively to China, and why Chinese students travelling abroad mostly go to Japan. That is precisely what I refer to as the "natural" tendency. For the countries of Japan and China are of the same race and have the same written language, so that they are as brothers to each other. Their lands are, moreover, adjacent to each other. The establishment of close relations between them is but natural both from human and geographical considerations, and it is unavoidable that these relations should be the closest possible.

Since the situation confidently affirms the necessity of a Sino-Japanese cultural affinity, the best efforts should be given to the cultivation and nurture of this relation that is attaining growing development. A sound foundation should be laid for mutual Sino-Japanese cultural advancement on the basis of the axiom: "United we stand and divided we fall." It is a regret that the peoples of both countries should overlook the natural relations and had to resort to arms in times past as a result of Anglo-American attempts at sowing the seed of dissensions between them. Fortunately, this menace has now been completely uprooted and the peoples of both countries are awakened in good time to bring about a whole-hearted and sincere reconciliation, to convert calamity into good fortune, turn war into peace. A conclusion has thus been arrived at that a perfect cultural blending will triumph over every obstacle. Attention, therefore, should be directed towards sincere cultural cooperation. This is the chief motive for the establishment of the Sino-Japanese Cultural Association.

Our present task is to correct the mistakes committed in the past so that in the future we would exert our efforts on the further development of Oriental Civilization to be upheld as the guiding force for the realization of the New Order in East Asia, and even in the world. The task is important and beset with difficulties. The Sino-Japanese Cultural Association will be the mainstay for this task, while its members, ourselves are the principal workers. On an occasion like this, I reiterate the natural course of development for Sino-Japanese cultural relations with a view that every and each of our members may have a more profound knowledge of their responsibility and that they will sacrifice their own interests to the fulfilment of this significant though laborious undertaking. Moreover, every one of our fellow countrymen will appreciate that Sino-Japanese cooperation is the one and only way for the rejuvenation of China and the Defense of East-Asia. The accomplishments of the Sino Japanese cultural cooperation determines the success of Sino-Japanese peace and prosperity. The Sino-Japanese Cultural Association is now undertaking this great task single-handedly. It is hoped that more of our countrymen will join the Association so that with the strength of the majority of our countrymen the work will be more easily accomplished. The future of East Asia hinges on our success.

Argentina Rejects Time

BUENOS AIRES.—The Argentine post office has refused to carry the widely-read American news weekly Time in its mail. It was explained that this measure has become necessary because of a number of anti-Argentine articles published in Time magazine.

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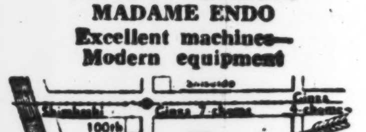

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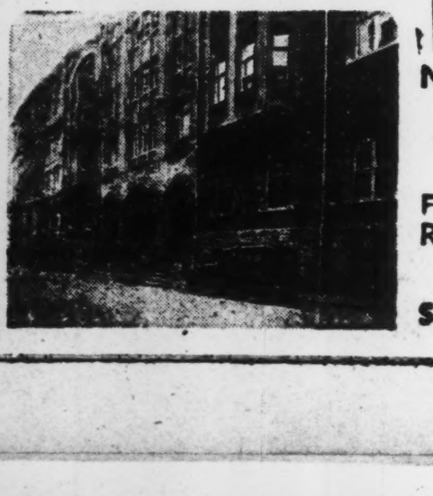

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   b) Bassani: (1652-1716) Qui sempre fulgido passeggia il ciel.
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   c) Old French Melody: Il etait un 'bergere
   d) Old French Melody: La Marche des Rois
   Accompaniment with PIANO
6. a) Old Melody in Tranpani: Cantu a Timuni
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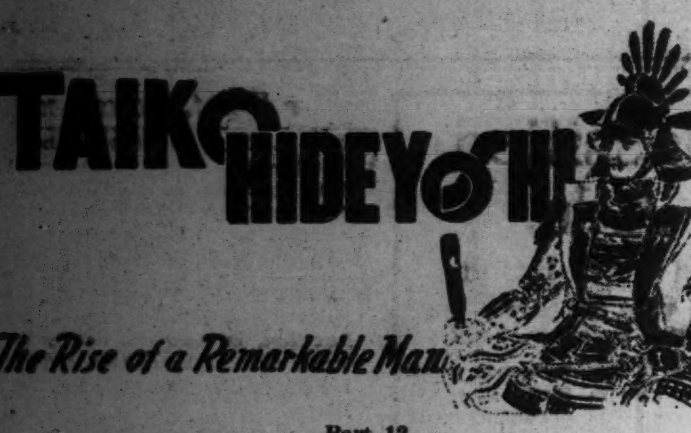
TAIKO HIDEYOSHI
The Rise of a Remarkable Man

Part 12

At the time Nobunaga sent his army against Chugoku, Motonari's eldest son had also died and the provinces were in the capable hands of the next two brothers for their nephew, Terumoto, was still too young. They had cleverly allied themselves with Uesugi of Echizen, Takeda of Kai and the Ishiyama Honganji in Osaka, and were planning to move into Kyoto.

This is the reason why Nobunaga had sent Hideyoshi to subjugate the Central Provinces. However, this was not to be the first encounter between the two armies. Only a year before Nobunaga and Mori had engaged in a naval battle at the time of the rebellion of Ishiyama Honganji in Osaka. Receiving word that the Honganji was running out of supplies Mori had loaded six hundred ships and sent them to its rescue protected by three hundred warships. Nobunaga's fleet of equal number had gone out to meet them and withdrawn in defeat after a fierce battle. To Nobunaga's immense chagrin the supplies had reached their destination with no further mishap.

Lord Hideyoshi Hashiba of Chikuzen set out from Azuchi Castle on October 19 of the fifth year of Tensho (1577). Hideyoshi was then forty-two years of age.

Nobunaga had reached his forty-fourth year and been appointed Minister at the Imperial Court.

When Hideyoshi reached Harima, Yoshitaka Kodera, lord of Himeji Castle, volunteered to guide the army along its route. Yoshitaka had been a good friend of Hideyoshi for a number of years. They both possessed intelligence and wisdom and Hideyoshi's successful career owed not a little to this faithful comrade's wise counsel.

Yoshitaka at once suggested that Himeji Castle be used as headquarters for the drive on Chugoku. Hideyoshi gratefully accepted the whole-hearted offer, and in November departed on his first campaign. In the course of one day he brought about the successful surrender of Sayo, Naoiye Ukita's outer castle. The main castle was situated in Okayama of Bizen. To reach this goal Hideyoshi first had to overcome the outer castle of Kozuki.

Hearing that his outer castle was to be attacked, Naoiye was extremely infuriated, and decided then and there to depart in aid of Kozuki.

This was exactly what Hideyoshi had been waiting for. Summoning up his forces he caught Naoiye by surprise on the way and forced him to flee for his life.

All obstacles having been overcome, the path to Kozuki Castle remained clear. Hideyoshi's brave warriors charged through the flying bullets and stormed the fortress. Before the terrific onslaught the enemy general did away with himself and the soldiers were only too glad to surrender. Kozuki Castle was left in charge of Shikanosuke Yamanaka, a strong general, the mere mention of whose named inspired fear in the hearts of Mori's vassals.

Having succeeded in the subjugation of Harima province in the short period of fifty days Hideyoshi returned to Azuchi once in order to report to his lord.

In February of the following year Hideyoshi led his army again to Harima proudly bearing his thousand-gourd insignia.

Meanwhile, Naoiye Ukita made plans to recover Kozuki Castle and kill Shikanosuke Yamanaka for he was deathly afraid that the latter might try to win back the territory which had once belonged to the Yamanaka family.

In reply to Naoiye's request for assistance, Mori sent three of his trusted generals to aid in the attack on Kozuki Castle.

An event of great importance took place at this time. Nagaharu Bessho, who exerted his influence over Higashi-gun in Harima province and who had been Hideyoshi's ally for years, joined forces with Mori.

Hideyoshi's anger at this underhanded action was great. He immediately called out an army of 7,500 men and attacked Mitsugi Castle.

This news filled Mori and Naoiye with delight for it meant division of Hideyoshi's army and consequently a bitter chance of bringing about the surrender of Kozuki Castle. Mori's army of 35,000 hastened to encircle the fortress. Simultaneously with Hideyoshi's attack on Mitsugi Castle, Mori's full force was being felt at the Castle of Kozuki.

Fleet messengers arrived at Azuchi Castle one after another to report on Hideyoshi's progress in Harima. The news were not very encouraging and Nobunaga frowned in silence at each piece of information.

Meanwhile, Katsuiye Shibata, who had been sent north to deal with Uesugi's forces, reported that enemy troops were being removed to Kanto apparently to engage in battle with the Hojo forces. This was a great relief to Nobunaga who had been fearing an attack on Kyoto from that direction. Three days later another messenger arrived with the tiding that Kenshin Uesugi had succumbed to illness at the Castle of Kasugayama.

Nobunaga was not one to relish the death of an enemy but this occurrence meant that a strong rival had dropped out of the picture much to the ease of mind of the lord of Azuchi. It also meant that these forces could now be used against Mori's army in the Central Provinces.

This unexpected reinforcement, however, did not faze Lord Mori one bit. His army was large and strong and he placed great confidence in his men.

Hideyoshi was experiencing a major difficulty at this time with the generals who had brought the reinforcements. They resented acting under Hideyoshi's orders since they were all of the same rank. Fearing for the effect this ill-feeling might have on the smooth running of operations, Lord Hashiba secretly set out for Kyoto to seek Nobunaga's counsel.

Oda quickly guessed the reason for this non-cooperation although his vassal would not admit it, and made a quick decision.

"Hashiba, I think we shall have to abandon Kozuki Castle to Mori's mercy. And while the enemy is attacking the fortress we must strengthen our position in Harima."

"But that means too big a sacrifice. It will be just like killing a faithful vassal in the person of Shikanosuke Yamanaka."

"That is heaven's decree, Hashiba. In order to obtain full control of Harima province we must sacrifice Shikanosuke's life."

" . . . . "

"Nobunaga's mission on this earth is to bring peace to the country. A sacrifice of this kind cannot be helped in the attainment of this goal. This is my command. Abandon Kozuki Castle."

There was nothing for Hideyoshi to do but obey. With a heavy heart he withdrew his forces and left Kozuki Castle to the mercy of the enemy.

Shikanosuke Yamanaka fought manfully until he saw that there was no hope of holding back Mori's onslaughts any further. He signalled surrender of the troops and died by his own hand to avoid capture. He was then thirty-nine years of age.

While Mori was busy with Kozuki Castle, Hideyoshi led his army in an attack on Mitsugi Castle. In October of the same year he learned that rebellion had broken out at Itami Castle in Osaka. Murashige Kimura had always been a faithful subject who owed his rise to power entirely to Nobunaga so that the reason for his sudden change of attitude was unaccountable. Hideyoshi left a subordinate officer in charge of operations at Mitsugi and hastened to join Nobunaga's army in Osaka.

Itami Castle fell in December of that year and Murashige sought refuge with Mori.

Hideyoshi then rushed back to Mitsugi Castle, which he surrounded hoping to starve the enemy out.

At this juncture Naoiye Ukita expressed his desire to join forces with Nobunaga. As acceptance of this offer would greatly facilitate the subjugation of the Mori forces Hideyoshi lost no time in seeking Nobunaga's consent.

Days elapsed, then months, still Mitsugi Castle held out. Finally after about a year supplies ran out and the starving soldiers had to resort to the killing of horses, and rats. Still they defended the castle.

Hideyoshi was greatly struck with the admirable behavior of the enemy and on January 15 of the eighth year of Tensho (1580) sent a messenger with the following letter:

"It is a grave mistake to keep on fighting at the expense of your starving soldiers. I suggest that the leaders commit seppuku and surrender the castle. In this way you will spare the lives of your soldiers."

The suggestion was taken up and Mitsugi Castle surrendered without further shedding of blood.

Hideyoshi was deeply struck with Nagaharu Bessho's last words which he smilingly uttered before leaving this world. "I feel no regret that death should take me at this time for it means life for my faithful vassals."

In the midst of his campaign in Chugoku Hideyoshi received word that Nobutada Oda, Nobunaga's son, had triumphed over Katsuyori Takeda of Kai. Greatly inspired by this news Hideyoshi and his men vowed to bring their mission to a successful conclusion at an early date.

After some minor victories the Castle of Takamatsu was finally surrounded. Hideyoshi had his men build a long embankment around the castle and directed the water from a nearby river towards the fortress. The water made its swift and relentless way and soon a great lake had formed inside the castle walls.

The enemy was forced to seek safety on tree-tops, roof-tops and in temporary erections, but he'd out stubbornly in the hope that reinforcements might arrive. Terumoto Mori and his generals hastened to the rescue but all effort was in vain for the water prevented them from contacting the defenders of Takamatsu.

Highly pleased with the success of his plan Hideyoshi sent a messenger to Nobunaga suggesting that now was the time to wipe out the Mori forces. Lord Oda took up the advice in high spirits and immediately set out with a large army.

Fearing that a fate similar to Katsuyori Takeda's might be in store for his forces, Terumoto Mori sent a priest to Hideyoshi seeking reconciliation. This plan met with the latter's immediate approval for he disliked unnecessary bloodshed. However, since Mori's step had arisen fear of the stronger party, Hideyoshi set down two conditions, namely, that five out of Mori's eight provinces be surrendered and that Muneharu Shimizu, lord of Takamatsu Castle, be ordered to commit seppuku.

Furious at these conditions that brought dishonor to the name of Mori, Terumoto withdrew his attempt at reconciliation and made up his mind to fight the enemy regardless of its superiority.

An unforeseen event of major proportions occurred just at this time—Mitsuhide Akechi rose up in arms against Nobunaga Oda.

Mitsuhide Akechi had become Nobunaga's vassal at the age of 39 and gradually climbed to the enviable position of lord of a domain of 450,000 koku and one of Odo's five highest ranking generals.

Although greatly liked by his lord at first, Mitsuhide soon fell into disfavor due to his narrow-mindedness and his inability to forget slights dealt upon his person. The seed of hate was down in his heart when Nobunaga promised one of his vassals in the course of three years certain territory belonging to Mitsuhide. Akechi apparently received the impression that he was either to be done away with or forced to leave Oda's service in the near future.

However, the incident that definitely moved Mitsuhide to rise against the Lord of Azuchi took place when the castle was being readied to receive Iyeyasu Tokugawa, just before Nobunaga was to leave for the Central Provinces. Mitsuhide who had been placed in charge of the preparations exerted himself in his task but Nobunaga expressed his displeasure at the retainer's efforts on the grounds that they had been overdone as if Iyeyasu were a more important personage than himself.

(To Be Continued)

WORK OF RE-CONSTRUCTION GOES ON WITH AMAZING PROGRESS IN REGIONS OF SOUTH UNDER JAPANESE LEADERS

Abundance of Food Material Makes Paradise Of Java; People Show Talent in Learning Japanese Language

WHOLE LAND IN FULL SWING FOR NEW JAVA

While victory after victory is gained on land, on sea, and in the air, construction work is progressing rapidly in the various occupied areas. "Construct while fighting" . . I have seen this practiced during the eight months I stayed in Sumatra and Java.

The eyes of the Indonesian natives upon our landing on Java were shining with joy. Attired in well pressed white suits, they welcomed us despite the turmoil of war. It must have been a great joy to them to be emancipated from the 350 years of exploitation by the Dutch. In the streets were posters written "same race, same color," and at the entrance of each home stood Sun-flags made temporarily for the occasion.

They gathered about us, calling, "Brother, brother." These gentle and docile people soon made the Japanese soldiers their brothers. Their docility might have come from their long submission to the Dutch and also from the warm climate that knows no change. But the feeling that they were safe, now that the Imperial Forces were there, must have made them more so.

* * *

They are far from being lazy people. They are diligent or have become so after Japan's occupation of that area. Some of them, working together with the white war prisoners, seem to be very proud of themselves, for the white people, who till then never tried to sit with them nor even talk to them are now working under them.

The sarong-clad men and women walking peacefully under the ever-green trees make a picture typical of the South Sea Islands. But the men have now stripped off their leisurely sarongs and have got into short sleeved shirts and pants to work for future Java where hope has loomed so suddenly.

Food is plentiful in the South, especially in Java. The fruits are delicious. The durian is the favorite food of the Indonesians, while bananas are eaten as fritters or steamed.

The farm houses are all surrounded by a number of banana trees, which are planted at different times so that fruit can be had at all times of the year.

Knowing that the Moslems do not eat pork, I had no hope of eating this favorite food of mine. But fortunately, they are raised by the overseas Chinese, and I was able to eat quite often. Chicken, eggs, vegetable. . . everything is plentiful. I had so much of them that I did not even care to see them after my first month.

There is a large fish market in Batavia, where piles of fresh fishes are jumping about. As soon as the Imperial Forces landed there, the restaurants put up signs saying, "We serve raw fish, the favorite of the Japanese soldiers." Hot tofu has also come to be served in Chinese restaurants. There's nothing like drinking ice-cold beer with hot steaming tofu. These are especially good in Java.

Whisky and wine are also plentiful. As the Indonesians do not take liquor, these must all have been imported and stocked for the small number of Dutch and other Europeans.

Prior to the entrance of the Japanese Army into Batavia, the enemy threw thousands of bottles of whisky into the port of Tandjong on outer Batavia. The wine stores in the whole island were forced to take out these bottles of whisky. Why the Dutch had to go through this trouble is beyond us, but I overhead one Japanese officer saying, "Perhaps they were afraid that the Japanese soldiers would become even stronger should they drink whisky." The officer may be right.

At any rate, the soldiers were busy hooking out these bottles of whisky some time after the occupation of Batavia. It must be called good angling, for large boxes containing four-dozen bottles would come out hooked to a large curved wire.

Coffee and ice cream here are good. Java is indeed the treasure-house of the South, for she supplies not only her main foods but all the delicacies as well.

As is the case with all occupied areas, the Japanese language is being absorbed with remarkable speed. The elementary schools have all been reopened as national schools which are guided by the Education Department of the Japanese Military Administration. Japanese teachers teach the Indonesian teachers, who in turn teach the Indonesian children. Their progress is amazing. Within a few months they have learned to use every day words and can sing Japanese songs as well as the children in Japan.

* * *

The people in general, too, have taken up the language with speed. A month after the landing the sign-boards on the streets were changed to Japanese. Their broken Japanese has become more fluent, surprising many a Japanese soldier.

The Indonesian intelligentsia all speak English. However, very few speak Dutch. To leave the natives ignorant of all Western culture and to put into their heads the superiority of the white people, the Dutch government had limited her language to only a selected few. She apparently was afraid that should the natives be allowed to learn her language she would lose her prestige over them.

The Dutch, moreover, were extremely careful not to let the natives know about their frequent scandals. The servants were strictly prohibited from entering their rooms and all orders were given in the hallway. Their doings at the club gatherings were also kept away from the Indonesians.

The Dutch having been such, the Japanese surprised them with their open ways. The soldiers drank, sang, and played before them. But this openness won their friendship more than ever.

The Dutch were close fisted. When a group of friends went into a bar-room for drinks, each paid for his own drink. This was known as the "Dutch count."

Being used to the Dutch way, should three of us go for some drink, the boy would bring three bottles and open all three. When you ask for the cost, he would tell you the cost of each. However, they must have come to know the way of the Japanese. They serve us now much after our own fashion.

* * *

The magnificent hotels and other social centers of the Dutch have now become the recreation places for the Imperial soldiers. Cafes and bars have also increased in number, and Indonesian and half breed girls have taken the place of the boys as waiters. The Dutch girls who have been so used to extravagant life make a pitiful picture working in these places. As the Japanese are more generous in their tips than the Dutch, it is far better working in bars than sewing, confessed a sweet little Dutch maiden.

Night markets are opened in the large cities of Java. In the large temporary structures are shops, bars, show houses, and everything to give enjoyment to the Indonesians. It is one of the greatest pleasures for the Indonesians to roam about these markets.

There are also lovely summer resorts in Java. The fluffy mist hanging on the foot of the mountain, the grassy plain, have often reminded me of home. Only the coconut palms soaring high into the air instead of pine and cedar have made me think that I was in a tropical land.

Many of the mountains too are beautifully formed like Mt. Fuji. Java must be intrinsically related to Japan.

As for the climate, the days are perfect from March to October, reminding one much of early autumn in Japan. However, the other months are so terribly hot, neither cold baths, nor electric fans, nor anything else can stop the perspiration. However, all in all, Java is a pleasant place to live in.

Only, the monotony with no change in the season gives one the "Java dullness." I have been told that no matter what great care is taken, one will be effected physically sooner or later. The climate being such, cold baths and afternoon naps seem to be indispensable to the Indonesians.

Blessed by nature in many ways, Java is indeed a paradise. But she is no longer only a leisurely land of afternoon naps and cold baths, for she is now up and in full swing for the construction of a new Java. (Rokuro Shiwa, Special Asahi Correspondent)

Interesting Festivals Mark Life of Indonesians; Most Wedding Rituals Are Governed By Moslem Rules

EDUCATION OF WOMEN MUCH IMPROVED

The life of Indonesian women, that is of the Sunda region in western Java, is ruled by religious and everyday customs. Although the violation of the latter would only result in ostracism at the most, that of the former would mean condemnation not only in this life but in after-life as well. For this reason, great care is taken to follow the religous customs.

One of the most important of these customs for women is the Seramatan, a ceremony of praying for the health of the mother and child when the expectant mother is three months pregnant.

The ceremony is made especially elaborate in case of a first child. Relatives gather to the home, at which time the oldest woman among the group makes offerings to the expectant mother.

As the numbers, three, five and seven, are held auspicious in Indonesia; the ceremony is repeated on the fifth month, and on the seventh an offering of seven different fruits mixed with sugar, salt, and pepper is given to the expectant mother. If the offering tastes sweet, a girl baby be born, and if it tastes salty, a boy baby will be born.

Before the expectant mother partakes of the offering, a Mohammedan priest prays for the health and prosperity of the mother and child.

After the ceremony, the mother takes a bath, helped by an elder woman, who throws in seven different kinds of flowers into the bath. The mother changes her sarong seven times, at the layers of which the relatives have thrown some coconuts. The coconuts are gathered, the total number is divided into two. If the dividend turns out to be an even number, a boy baby is to be born, and if odd, a girl baby will be born.

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When the child is born another celebration is held. A garment is given to the child and a strip of cloth to the mother by the relatives. As the placenta is believed to return into the mother's body, it is either thrown into the river or buried deep in the ground with due ceremony.

The umbilical cord is usually cut between the third to the sixth day after birth. The mother carefully puts the cord into a tiny box, and it is only after this is done that the child is named and presents are received.

The next important ceremony is that of hair cutting, observed 40 days after birth. The child is seated on a round tray and seven uncles and other close relatives cut his soft hair. He is then taken out-of-doors, where he is made to step on the ground. This is his first step in life.

A basket filled with various kinds of tools is then brought to the child. What he picks at the time decides his life occupation. If he picks a hammer, he is raised for the carpentry profession.

As the child is brought into the house, his aunts strew yellow rice and copper coins to wish him a happy future. These festivals are most strictly and elaborately observed in case of a first child, be it a boy or a girl.

The most important ceremony for the Indonesian Moslems is circumcision. It is only after this is practiced that the child becomes a true Mohammedan. When these ceremonies for childhood days are ended, the Indonesian girl has only her matrimony to wait for.

The girls in Indonesia are educated to be prepared for marriage. Till some years ago they were usually married from the age of 12 to 15. As the mother would be blamed should the marriage of her daughter be retarded, the mother is more anxious about the marriage than the daughter.

A go-between arranges everything, and when the engagement is made, the groom sends gifts of jewelry to the bride-to-be.

A good-luck day is set for the wedding, which usually falls about 40 days after the betrothal gift is sent. The bride-to-be is strictly prohibited from going out-of-doors during this period, not that there is any religious regulation concerning her conduct but that she might stay away from the sun and become fairer. Her diet is also limited at this time to make her nice and slender.

The wedding ceremony is held according to strict Mohammedan rules. The ceremony commences with the exchange of greetings by the representatives of the groom and the bride. Although the father or the uncle often takes the role of a representative, the role is usually taken by a priest.

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The betrothal gift money is then given from the groom to the bride. The custom, which has originally come from Arabia, is now a mere formality, and only a small sum of money is given. When this part of the ceremony is ended, the groom and the bride are taken by escorts to the entrance of a room where they sit separated on both sides of the door with their respective escorts.

The groom's escort sings a song from across the door, asking the bride what conditions she desires for her marriage. The bride's escort responds with a song also and suddenly opens the door. This is called the door-opening ceremony.

Beside the bride is placed an egg and an earthenware pot. The groom rises, and stepping on the egg, smashes it. The bride immediately takes the pot of water and pours it over the groom's foot, after which she drops the pot to the floor and breaks it to pieces. The egg symbolizes fecundity, while the pouring of the water symbolizes overflowing happiness.

The two then enter a room, where is prepared a table of delicious dishes. From among these, a dish of yellow colored rice topped with two pieces of fried chicken is chosen, which the two help each other in eating. The husband and wife are thus symbolically united into one.

The ceremony ended, they leave the room hand in hand, at which time, the guests strew yellow-colored rice, in which are mixed a few pieces of copper coins. The girl who picks any of the coins is said to be near matrimony.

As the Indonesians are very religious people, these religious ceremonies are followed as rigidly now as in the past. However, as their everday life is fast changing, their everyday customs are likewise undergoing drastic changes. In marriage, for instance, the individual's wish is respected, and consequently early marriage is disappearing.

The cause of these changes is, of course, the improvement of women's education. At present the daughters of well-to-do families advance to higher schools, attaining qualifications for teacher, typist, nurse, physician, or lawyer, and are taking active parts in society. This advanced education has destroyed to a large extent the kind of women's education that former generations have believed as right and important.

The progressive women of Java are earnestly hoping that the school education would be promoted so that Indonesian women as a whole would be more developed. They believe that when the Indonesian women are enlightened through education, they will be able to serve for the progress of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere with as much capability as men.

The writer of this article is Madame Maria Wolfa Santoso of Java. She is a graduate of the Batavia Law College, and acts as adviser to various women's societies. Madame Santoso is one of the leading women intellectuals in Java. —(Fujin Asahi)

The VENDETTA of AKO
EIJI YOSHIKAWA

Translated by Choei Jonan
From Eiji Yoshikawa's 'Chushingura'

Chapter 32
The Two Councillors

The pile of registers in front of Kuranosuke Oishi grew higher and higher. They contained records of the clan notes transactions, the credit balance in the clan's vault, the debts that were still uncollected, and various other matters connected with the clan's finances.

"Ono, will you look at these?"

Kyurobei Ono, who had been looking at the registers with a wrinkle on his brow, shot a glance at Kuranosuke.

"What is your intention, may I ask, in suddenly hauling out these volumes?"

"We cannot afford to waste a single moment. I am going to change the clan notes of the townsmen."

H'm. Do you mean that there is enough money here to meet the amount of the notes?"

"No. Of course not."

Shinzaemon Katta, the clan notes transaction clerk flipped over the pages of the thick registers, and folding the pages down at certain sections of the volumes, placed them in front of Oishi.

Yasoemon Okajima, Sugino, and Maebara, the financial clerks, went out to the vault with some registers in their hands, but presently returned, and reported.

"The present balance is as follows: The total amount of money in the clan is 7,000 ryo. The clan notes that have been issued till today amount to about 12,000 ryo. There is thus a deficiency of about 5,000 ryo."

Oishi was silent. Kyurobei groaned.

"Twelve thousand ryo and 7,000 ryo," he muttered. "How are we to meet it?"

He glanced at the imperturbable Oishi with something like a sneer in his eyes.

Oishi was looking silently at the abacus in Shizaemon's hands. Presently the clicking of the beads ceased, and

"We can effect a sixty per cent change," he said.

"What, sixty per cent?" Kyurobei exclaimed, looking at Oishi suspiciously as though he could hardly believe his own ears.

"If you give out all the money in the clan," he went on, "how are you to meet the coming expenses?"

"Later troubles will be met with later. That is the only way to solve this problem," said Oishi.

"What, do you want to plunge us into more trouble?" The tones of Ono were high and strident. They sounded like a reprimand.

Ono's attitude always tended to be patronizing toward Oishi. Was he not the High Councillor, as well as the older man? He neither liked nor disliked Oishi. They had always got on together without a clash, performing their duties smoothly. But to Kyurobei's eyes the younger Chief Retainer was still a boy, a fledgling. "He still smells of his mother's milk," Ono often said to himself, with a disdainful sniff.

Ono could not see anything well-defined about Oishi. His manner of working appeared sluggish, and the impression he gave was that of countrified stolidity. Although he had become Chief Retainer by virtue of his birth, Ono was sure that without his presence Oishi could never have managed the affairs of the clan with its 53,000 koku. His attitude toward Oishi had thus been that of a superior and an older man toward one younger and less efficient.

It therefore aggravated Ono enormously that Oishi had taken charge of affairs in this high-handed fashion, without consulting him, and it rankled him still further to discover, for the first time, that there was a hidden, unopposable strength behind Oishi's words.

"Oishi," he said loudly, "This is no ordinary time. What do you mean by later? It will be too late later. Clan and household affairs demand money. Do you realize that the clan cannot move without money?"

To the other samurai around, it appeared as though Ono was explaining some knotty problem to a recalcitrant schoolboy. Oishi, on his part, nodded his head at each sentence from the older man.

"You have every right to be dissatisfied," he said. "But my actions are not motivated by my own feelings. I am merely following the dictates of my lord's spirit, merely doing as he would have me do."

"What?" Ono seemed to explode at last. "When, may I inquire, did our lord give us such orders? This is no time to be jesting!"

"This is no laughing matter," continued Ono, though less violently, as the other man remained silent. "Oishi, at a time like this, it is all the more necessary that you and I should realize the responsibilities of our important positions."

"Of course."

"Your present decision to pay out all the money in the clan, without considering the future, leads me to believe that something is the matter with your head."

"My action is the result of deep reflection. I beg your pardon, but as a man who has served this clan from the time of our lord's father, and as a man who has been councillor to our lord from the time of his boyhood, can you not understand what our Lord Asano would have wished if he were alive now? If he were here now what would he have ordered to be done?"

"If the lord were here? . . . If the lord were here this trouble would not exist!"

Sugino, Maebara, Okajima and the other samurai were looking intently at the two men. They seemed to have realized the essential difference between Oishi and Ono for the dictates of his lord's spirit. Ono, on the other hand, refused to recognize the validity of such an attitude, scorning the idea that a dead man's spirit should be taken into account.

Hitherto, however, Oishi had been the less popular of the two. Even the young samurai who disliked Ono, deplored the lack of well-defined straightforwardness in Oishi, and did not hesitate to refer to him as a "daylight lantern." Usually, he had always bowed down to the will of Ono.

The onlookers, therefore, expect- Oishi to acquiesce as usual to Ono. But

"No!" said Oishi, and there was power in his voice.

But his expression was imperturbable as usual.

"I have not totally disregarded the future," he went on. "I desire that you leave everything in my hands."

Before Ono could say anything, Oishi turned to Shinzaemon.

"Put up sign-boards at the cross-roads," he said. "Tell the carpenters to prepare about ten boards."

Oishi took up a writing brush, and wrote down the draught of a notice proclaiming that a sixty per cent change would be effected. He handed the draught to Okajima.

"Write this on all the boards. With speed!"

Okajima left the room.

At that instant heavy steps sounded in the corridor, and a tall stalwart warrior with sweat beads glistening on his brow, and his form covered with the dust of a long and hasty journey, stepped into the room.

"Oh. . . ." he said, looking at Oishi's face.

"Oh. . . . Yoshida," said Oishi.

The warrior was Chuzaemon Yoshida, who had received the summons to present himself at the Castle while on duty as a sheriff in the Kato district, a distant outpost of the clan, and although he had ridden with all speed, he had only just arrived.

When Oishi saw this faithful warrior, something seemed to lift up within him as though all the emotions that he had been suppressing till then were mounting up, refusing to be suppressed, and for the first time his stern, imperturbable features relaxed as something moist glistened in his eyes.

(To Be Continued)

STEPS MOOTED TO UP SUPPLY OF ASBESTOS

Vigorous Efforts Being Made To Develop Resources in Hokkaido, On Continent

Constant efforts are being exercised in Japan Proper, Taiwan, Chosen, Manchoukuo and North China to increase the production of asbestos, in view of the ever-increasing demand therefor, says the Nippon Sangyo.

Japan's asbestos industry in recent years has been almost entirely dependent on raw materials from abroad, whose imports have been steadily growing larger parallel with the development of the shipbuilding and mechanical industries in the country. For instance, the total import of asbestos in 1932 was valued at ¥1,970,000 which increased to ¥55,000,000 in 1935. In order to meet the major change in Japan's economic situation, measures were taken to restrict imports of asbestos, with the result that they were reduced to ¥9,500,000 in 1939. The restriction on asbestos imports was gradually strengthened until arrivals were entirely interrupted since July, 1941, when a little quantity arrived in Japan on a Canadian cargo boat.

In view of the increasing demand for asbestos of late, however, all companies dealing in it in Japan are considering various measures to enrich the supply of this mineral fiber. The measures contemplated are:

(1) The utilization of reconditioned fiber.

(2) The developments of new resources.

(3) The encouragement of the production of substitutes.

(4) The improvement of the manufacturing methods.

Larger Supply Required

At present, Japan requires a larger supply of superior fiber which cannot be replaced by common fiber or any substitute. Japan's demand in this respect, however, is being met in a measure by means of reconditioned superior fiber. The asbestos fiber obtainable in Japan, except in a very few cases, is suitable for all the purposes for which asbestos is needed throughout the world.

The utilization of reconditioned superior fiber is being encouraged for special purposes.

In order to increase the supply of asbestos, the Government enforced the Mining Law in June, 1941, facilitating the development of new resources in the same manner as the development of other mineral resources specified in the same law.

Although it is considered by some that Japan has no resources of asbestos at all, in powder form it is found in Saitama, Gumma, Ibaragi, Shizuoka and Wakayama prefectures, while semi-fibrous asbestos is found in Fukushima, Nagano, Shizuoka, Fukuoka and Kumamoto prefectures. These resources, except in several districts of Kyushu and other regions, have been left undeveloped on account of the poor quality and scanty deposits at each mine.

Recently, however, vigorous efforts are being exercised by various asbestos companies to develop the resources in Hokkaido, Taiwan, Chosen, Manchoukuo, North China, and Mengchiang as related below:

Hokkaido Asbestos

Hokkaido—The asbestos of Hokkaido is of a comparatively superior quality, being in the form of regular fiber, but it lacks in tenacity. At present, the Fuso Asbestos Company, the Yamabe Asbestos Company, and the Hokkaido Asbestos Company are working on the mines found in the woods of Sorachi-gun, owned by the Imperial University of Sapporo. The production is rather small at present, but it has a brighter future because the deposit is quite substantial.

Taiwan—Asbestos mining in Taiwan dates back to 1938, when the Taiwan Development Company started the development of a mine found in Shimo Toyoda-mura of Karenko sub-prefecture by establishing the Taiwan Asbestos Company (capitalized at ¥1,000,000). It is reported that a finer quality of asbestos has been discovered near the mine the company has been developing from the beginning. The company is doing its best in order to greatly increase its production.

Chosen—The asbestos mines in Chosen are found in South Chusei, Keiki, Kokai, North Kankyo, South Heian, North Heian, South Kankyo, and North Chusie Provinces. The mining of asbestos in Chosen dates back to 1915, and the production increased considerably during the first Great War. After the war, however, the demand therefor greatly decreased, and its production in Chosen came to an end around 1932-33. Since September of last year, asbestos mining has been resumed under the protection and encouragement of the Government-General of Chosen.

Rich Beds in Manchou

Manchoukuo—Rich beds of asbestos are found in the southern part of Mukden and along the boundary of Chosen, as well as in the leased territory of Kwantung. These are being worked on at present by the Manchou Asbestos Company, the Okura Commercial Company and others. A substantial increase in production is expected.

Mengchiang—Rich bed are found in various parts of Mengchiang, and these are being developed by the Great Mongolian Company, the Asano Company, the Japan Etanite Pipe Company and others. In spite of the poor communications facilities, these concerns are doing their best to lead the enterprise to a success.

North China—Asbestos mines are found in the districts to the southwest of Wuchuan. These mines are being developed by the Yingpao Company at present.

Besides a number of asbestos mines are found in Central China, French Indo-China, and Thailand. But, due to various reasons, the development of these resources is regarded as neither remunerative nor advisable for the time being.

Radiant Rayon

Although more natural silk has recently been turned to home use and staple fiber is in the lead, the soft feel and absorbent quality of rayon are regarded as advantageous for such uses as underclothing and in combination with wool assures the utmost warmth. For brocades and furnishings, artificial silk on cotton warps and backings gives a favorable combination of beauty and strength. Admixtures with linen are also in use. Each natural fiber has its own peculiar average staple length, whereas rayon filament is of infinite length. Thus, for spinning in admixture with natural fibers, rayon is cut up into short length staples or "staple fiber." The usual process is to spin 75 per cent of staple fiber into yarn with 25 per cent cotton, wool or silk, but the ratio, of course, is quite variable.

Chungking Reduced To Position of Slave

(Continue from Page 6)

on the spot. This measure was enforced on June 1.

Tantamount to Requisition

Now, these measures, stripped of all their niceties, amount to coercion to "give all you have to the State," as is clear from the following passage in Finance Minister Kung's recent speech:

"Through the enforcement of the new taxes, I will strive to swell wartime revenues and to make the people realize that they should give all they have to the State."

Owen Lattimore, political advisor to the Chungking regime, recently returned to the United States with Chiang's request for more American aid. He has been publicizing the so-called Chungking's war of resistance. "A definite change has come over the American attitude toward Chungking since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. This is because the advance of the Japanese Forces to the south has awakened the American people to Chungking's fighting strength," he is quoted as having said in a conference with the press.

When Lauchlin Currie first visited Chungking in February, 1941, the United States, casting away the non-intervention policy, has launched out into a positive scheme to "aid" Chiang through intervention in Chungking's domestic affairs. A deep-laid plot to make capital of Chungking's weakening through four years of warfare had been mapped out by the United States by that time. This plot was worked on by Currie and Fox, member of the fapi stabilization fund committee.

"Financially, the United States government will grant further unconditional loans to Chungking to assist in rehabilitation in the hinterland. Militarily, more and more arms and troops are being dispatched. Presently, the China front will assume totally changed aspects. Economically, we shall assist in new industrial undertakings so that not only daily necessities but such commodities as had to be imported formerly can be produced. This war is going to be a protracted struggle. China must, therefore, become self-sufficient at the earliest date possible. Politically, the United States will dispatch experts and advisers, who will be stationed in various provinces, hsiens and municipalities to assist in administration."

So declared Fox on June 6 this year. He was reported to have died mysteriously in Chungking on June 22.

American Designs Bared

The first half of this pronouncement is empty propaganda, pure and simple, but the latter half is a palpable betrayal of American's intention to reach out its tentacles of aggression not only to Chungking but also to local provincial, hsien and municipal administrative organs, with the ultimate objective of turning Chungking into an American colony.

As stated in the earlier part of this article, America since long ago had been plotting to make Chiang Kai-shek a "Governor-General" and thereby exploit China. Now that this inordinate ambition has been crushed in the War of Greater East Asia, new intrigues have been resorted to. By establishing factories in Chungking and injecting their technique into them, America and Britain have remodelled Chungking economy to suit their own convenience. By causing Chiang to enforce atrocious food measures and throwing the poor masses on the starvation line, America and Britain have secured complete control over all the productive enterprises in the Chungking area. By the infusion of American soldiers in active service into the Chungking army, America and Britain seek to the masters of it. The Chungking regime is inextricably in the clutches of America and Britain.

To sum up, with commodity exchange among them now practically precluded by the War of Greater East Asia the American-British-Chiang coalition has shifted to a new avenue. It takes the form of the granting of loans and the furnishing of technique. It has placed Chungking in abject slavery to America and Britain.

INDUSTRIALS' PRICES STAGE SHARP RALLY

Numerous Gains Registered in Long-Term Section—Short-Term Irregular

The Tokyo Stock Exchange was irregular yesterday, for prices of numerous industrials sharply rallied in spite of the continuous easing of exchange wares.

In the long-term section, for instance, Katakura Silk bounced up ¥3.50, Tokyo Rayon ¥2.70, Hakodate Shipbuilding ¥2.40, Teikoku Rayon ¥2.10, Mitsubishi Heavy Industrial ¥1.90, Japan Sand Iron ¥1.10, Iriyama Coal and Tokai Steamship ¥1.00 each.

The short-term was conspicuously irregular. The bourse issue and Osaka Exchange, new, fluctuated within a range of around ¥5.00 till they remarkably stiffened toward the close of the afternoon session, while Mitsubishi Heavy Industrial closed with an impressive gain of ¥1.90.

The spot market was continuously featureless.

Long-Term Section

Yesterday's final prices of select issues in the long-term section were:

First Section

	—Delivery—		
	Dec.	Jan.	Feb
Kanebo Spinning (50)	127.5	129.4	129.9
Sino-Japan Spin (50)	78.3	....	79.5
Teikoku Rayon (50)	77.9	....	75.0
Kurashiki Rayon (50)	66.0	67.0	68.5
Toa Hemp Ind (50)	71.6	72.3	73.3
Tokyo Hemp Yarn (50)	94.8	95.6	95.2
Showa Elec Ind (50)	76.6	77.2	77.8
Japan Nitrogen (50)	72.5	74.0	74.3
Second Section			
N. Y. K. (50)	90.1	90.7	90.1
O. S. K. (50)	83.0	83.1	83.9
Toyo Steamship (50)	66.5	67.5	66.5
Nissan Steamship (50)	59.7	60.8	61.5
Mitsubishi Mining (50)	88.5	89.5	89.9
Ishihara Ind (50)	65.6	66.0	66.8
Third Section			
Furukawa Elec Ind (50)	100.5	101.5	102.0
M'bishi Elec Mach (50)	125.1	127.0	125.9
Japan Oils and Fats (50)	65.6	66.1	66.1
Japan Beer (50)	99.2	....	98.1
Tropical Ind (42½)	40.6	....	41.6
Sumatra Dev. new (37½)	44.0	....	45.1
Asahi Glass (50)	98.1	98.3	97.1
Toa Tobacco (50)	99.9	100.1	100.4
Manchou Tobacco (50)	89.0	89.4	88.2

Short-Term Section

	Open.	High	Low	Clos.
Tokyo Exch. new	88.2	90.8	85.5	90.5
N. Y. K.. new	75.7	6.6	5.1	76.6
M'bishi Heavy Ind.	91.5	4.5	1.1	94.0
Kanebo Spin. new	74.3	5.5	3.9	75.2
Teikoku Rayon. new	66.5	7.0	6.0	67.0
Hitachi Iron Works.	86.2	7.8	6.0	87.0
Osaka Exch. new	43.6	6.0	1.9	46.0
Japan Steel Tube	67.8	8.5	7.6	68.0
Japan Oil	75.0	6.0	4.5	75.0
S. M. R.		73.1	2.5	73.1
N. Y. K., old	90.9	1.0	0.2	91.0
Hokkaido Coal	74.3	4.4	4.0	74.4
Kanebo Spin. old	127.9	9.0	7.0	129.0
Toyo Rayon, new	54.0	4.8	3.8	53.8
Kokura Iron Works.	52.7	2.9	2.7	52.9
Japan Beer. new	45.0	6.1	4.9	46.1
Japan Sugar. new	66.5	6.5	6.1	66.5

Big Hopes Held For Asian Culture

(Continued From Page 6)

ed cultural trends will add a new chapter to world civilization.

The future progress of Oriental civilization is dependent on the collaborative efforts of India and the Asiatic countries west of it on the one hand and of Japan, China and the southern countries on the other. Germany and Italy, by establishing a new political order in Europe, may develop a regional culture divorced from Britain and America. Japan, by constructing a Co-Prosperity Sphere in Greater East Asia, may evolve a corporate culture to be confined to certain geographical limits. How far these proposed regional cultures in the continent of Europe and in Greater East Asia would influence the flow of international civilization is rather difficult to predict. It would be sufficient to observe the fact that world civilization can only exist in its genuine form when all the component nations of the universe contribute their respective shares spontaneously without dictation and outside pressure.

(The End)

HARBOR OPERATION FIRM TO BE SET UP IN TOKYO

The establishment of the Tokyo Harbor Operation Company (to be capitalized at ¥30,000,000) in accordance with the Harbor Transportation Business Company Law was decided on at the promoters' meeting held at the Tokyo Branch of the Marine Affairs Bureau of Yokohama December 15, when Yasutake Yasube, president of the Shibaura Transportation Company, was elected president of the new company. Takashi Tsuda and 16 others were selected directors of the same organization, for which the sanction of the Communications authorities was obtained the following day.

The new company will start activities about December 25 at its office in Tokyo.

The harbor transportation business companies at Kanmon port and five other leading ports in Japan will be formally established by the end of this year, says the Tokyo Nichi Nichi.

Bill Clearings

December 18

(¥1,000)

	Tokyo	Osaka
Bills Cleared	276.882	192.135
Balance	41,386	21,942

INDUSTRIES OF JAVA WILL BE DEVELOPED

Special Attention Being Given To It—Island Making All-Round Progress

The hearty cooperation rendered by the native inhabitants of Java to the Nippon Military Administration, during the ten months since its inauguration, has yielded remarkable results, and there is every reason to predict a fresh and prosperous realm on the island, according to a certain officer connected with the Military Administration, reports a special dispatch to Domei from Dya-Karta on December 17.

The dispatch gives the officer's observation to the following effect:

"Now that perfect peace has been restored throughout the Island of Java, native inhabitants are found hard at work in their respective walks of life. At the same time, the administrative machinery has been consolidated, ready to function positively all over the island.

"With regard to the financial administration, the Nippon Military Administration makes it a strict rule to follow a healthy policy, on the understanding that Java is financially linked with the wartime treasury of our country. The Administration is now confident of a well-balanced situation in its annual revenue and disbursements.

To Accelerate Expansion

"On the other hand, the Administration is working on a substantial program to facilitate the installation of various equipment so as to accelerate productive expansion on the island, and is making liberal supplies of working funds for the rehabilitation of key industries and the relief of the jobless.

"The currencies in circulation on the island are now confined to the old guilder notes and the Nippon military scrips bearing the denomination of guilders. Reflecting the the absolute confidence placed by the native inhabitants in the Nippon Military Administration, the the military scrips are popularly and smoothly circulating.

"In view of the need for facilitating the economic renovation of the newly occupied areas, the Nippon Military Administration is making strenuous efforts for the maintenance of a low-price policy on the island. Thus, an inflation has been checked and prices of various commodities practically maintained at a reasonable level. With the exception of special commodities arriving from abroad, there are no signs discernible as to a possible rise in prices of commodities. It appears that prices of commodities in Java are lower than those prevailing in the rest of the southern areas.

Enemy Banks Liquidated

"As for financing organs on the island, the enemy banks are steadily being liquidated. This will be completed toward the end of this year. For general financing, the Yokohama Specie Bank and the Bank of Taiwan are doing business in addition to the South Development Bank, which is engaged in the special mission of supplying funds for the development of the southern areas with branch office newly brought into being in Java. For popular utilization by the lower classes of the native inhabitants, there are the People's Bank, the State-managed pawnbrokers and the village banks.

"The Nippon Military Administration is focussing its energies on the development of industries on the island, with special attention to the productive expansion program covering the outputs of the necessities of life, so as to make Java an economic autarchy side by side with the production of wartime requirements. The Administration is inclined to protect the traditional industries and agriculture on a permanent plan. It is a source of satisfaction to note that a perfect autarchy in foodstuffs has been established on the island by reason of the plentiful resources of foodstuffs annually produced there.

"It deserves notice that Nippon enterprisers that arrived in Java organized a Patriotic Enterprisers' Association some time ago, and pledged their cooperation in the industrial field in Greater East Asia.

"The inhabitants in Java include the native Sundanese, Arabians, Indians, Chinese and Dutch. Irrespective of this conglomeration of motley peoples, the Nippon Military Administration is urging, these people to cooperate with our country in connection with the noble mission of realizing the perfection of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere that Nippon has undertaken."

Closing Quotations Of Key Stocks And Bonds

Yesterday's final prices of key stocks and bonds on the Tokyo Stock Exchange follow, in yen:

		Comp. with prev. day
Tokyo Exchange, new (short-term)	90.50	— 2.60
N.Y.K., new (short-term)	76.60	— 0.10
Kanebo Spinning, new (short-term)	75.70	+ 0.10
Gov't Bond, Kogo 5%	108.15	Same

WAR RESOURCES OF SOUTH

Oil-Tanks in Southern Regions Now Brimming Over With Petroleum, Shipped to Japan, Thailand, China; Industrialization Planned

In the one year since the declaration of war on the United States and Britain, efficient military administration has been exercised in the various areas in the South under Japanese occupation, and thanks to the strenuous efforts put forth jointly by the fighting services and Government for quick rehabilitation of the regions ravaged by the war, steady progress has been made in the restoration of peace and order in the occupied areas. The military administration itself is now working normally, and it may be said that an unshakable structure for certain victory, in both essential materials and strategy, has been firmly established. On the first anniversary of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, a military administrator in the southern territory has furnished a brief survey of the present condition of military administrative affairs in the South, Domei reports from Shonan.

Security in the southern regions is of paramount importance for the prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia, and for this reason the use of material resources and establishment of various policies in regard to them present a serious problem in the exercise of military administration over the Japanese occupied areas in the South. In addition to developing resources for war industry, efforts are being made by the military administrative authorities for utilization, conversion or storage of surplus agricultural products with a view to promoting the welfare of the native farmers. In this regard, positive and financial aids are extended to them, making at the same time a general rearrangement of the productive mechanism throughout the regions. The oil-tanks on the spot are already brimming over with petroleum, which is being shipped not only to Japan Proper to fill home requirements, but also to Thailand, Central and South China. As far as petroleum is concerned, we may safely say that the basis for the demand-supply relationship within East Asia is practically completed.

In the first Great War, the restoration work by Germany on the oil-fields in Roumania took three years to be completed, but judging from the expeditions progress which is now being made in the restoration of the oil-fields in the southern regions, we may expect much better results in a shorter period. Bauxite, tungsten and manganese are produced in large quantities and are being shipped to the home land every time bottoms are available. Heretofore, no coal was expected from the southern areas, but recently new coal seams with rich deposits have been discovered in Sumatra and Borneo.

Among the agricultural products in which the southern regions abound, rubber, copra and some few others are supplied to the home land in small quantities, elaborate studies are being made with a view to paving the way for their industrialization. As regards fiber resources, the military administrative authorities are exerting their special efforts toward cultivation of raw cotton and have recently achieved fine success in Sumatra and Java. Increased production of hemp is also being vigorously pushed by making use of every inch of available land.

During the pre-war days the Netherlands Government had been endeavoring to keep its colonies in the South from being industrialized in any way. From the standpoint of national defense and in consideration of the welfare of the native inhabitants, however, our military administrative authorities consider it essential to industrialize them to a certain extent for self-supply on the spot, and in this connection it is thought urgently necessary to send out equipment lying idle, together with capable technicians, from the home land. Future industrialization programs will include the utilization of coal and electric power obtainable in abundance in the South, together with the use of various tropical plants whose growth is rapid on account of rich sunshine and plentiful rainfalls peculiar to the torrid zone.

The food problem is quite easy of solution. In the southern regions the spirit of hard work goes a long way toward the solution of this otherwise difficult problem. It is sufficient to establish a policy of self-supply by virtue of diligent work on the part of the native inhabitants and put it into practise in the respective areas.

In view of the fact that the military administrative authorities aim in principle at self-supply on the spot of all commodities except those vitally essential for the development of important resources, interchange of daily commodities is not yet conducted, all bottoms available being used for the exchange of strategical materials indispensable for expansion of productivity and for prosecution of the war. Barter with Manchoukuo and China is carried on smoothly. From the two countries, Chinese medicines, tobacco and other daily necessaries are imported and from the South its special products are shipped there.

With reference to finances, care is taken to see that each area becomes financially independent and the main financial efforts are concentrated on winning the war. However, for the maintenance and revival of industry, as well as for the promotion of public welfare, no positive financial assistance is stinted. In the budget for the next fiscal year, large sums are appropriated for industrial restoration and the upkeep of plantations.

Restoration of communications is most essential for the development of southern industries and for the maintenance of peace and order in those regions. The railways in Java have already been restored to normal and in Malaya also, with exception of a few bridges, the repair work has been completed. Postal and telegraphic services have been reopened to the public in almost all parts of the South and harbor facilities are being improved at a quick tempo.

The traffic network has been almost completely restored to normal. In this respect the problem which is attracting the greatest attention in the external territory is an increase in shipping, and as a provisional step the construction of wooden ships is now vigorously pursued. When the present program for shipbuilding is completed within a few years it is expected that the southern sphere will see considerable expansion in its transportation and communication facilities.

More Bills Cleared

November bill-clearings in Japan totaled 3,454,000 bills aggregating ¥13,864,000,000, representing a drop of 43,000 bills or 1.4 per cent in volume and ¥303,000,000 or 2.1 per cent in value as compared with October transactions, the Tokyo Clearing House disclosed Thursday. The Clearing House report added that total bill transactions during the first eleven months of this year amounted to ¥143,384,165,000, a gain of ¥19,952,316,000 as compared with the transactions in the corresponding period in 1941.

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TOKYO, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1942

America's Year of Defeats

Where does the United States find herself after one year of a war in which she has suffered nothing but a series of defeats? Have not her plans all gone awry, just as her basic premise turned out to be completely false? This is the war which President Roosevelt conceived, planned, schemed, plotted, and wooed, wantonly plunging his country and people into it finally in the crass belief that Japan would either accept capitulation without a fight or be wiped off the map within a few months if she were to be so bold as to resist. But this war, Roosevelt's War, has lasted for more than 12 months and where does the United States find herself now?

It is true that the Americans, or at least the official spokesmen, remain ever boastful. There is still much talk of the enormous numbers and the astronomical figures concerning the production scheduled for next year or the year after next. To the ear of all discerning people abroad, however, this wild talk will strike an empty note, for it is a well-known fact that a relentless shortage of vital commodities has developed in the former land of plenty and that actual performances in the way of production have fallen dismally short of the trumpeted claims. Indeed, even in the United States itself, there is plenty of evidence that the public, increasingly disgruntled with distorted news, no longer has any apetite for the kind of propaganda it formerly used to swallow with avidity.

One year of continuously crushing defeats finds the United States deprived almost entirely of such absolutely essential raw materials as rubber, tin, manganese, tungsten, hemp, and copra for which she used to rely on the regions now within the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. Without these products her loudly trumpeted production program will be stalled. One year of incessant and increasing loss of ships finds her in a dilemma in which it is difficult for her to transport even from neighboring South America such amounts of tin and rubber as might make up in an infinitesimal degree for the great loss of the Asiatic supplies. On the other hand, the products she once used to obtain from her southern neighbors in considerable quantity, such as coffee, cocoa and bananas, have already piled up in the South and Central American ports waiting for the ships that no longer can ply the customary ocean routes.

For both the successful prosecution of the war and the increase of production, what is still more vital than the free supply of strategic materials is the most important factor of manpower. After one year of continuous defeats, where does the United States find herself with regard to the condition of labor and the labor market? In the first place, it is reported that there are many conflicts of various types either between rival labor organizations, or between these organizations and the different governmental agencies controlling war industry, or still between the unions and the employers. These rival factions are all out for the largest slice of the cake of war profits of a good fat leg of pork from the pork barrel. It may be for this condition of affairs that a few days ago Donald Nelson, Chairman of the National War Production Board, could do nothing better than point to only a slight increase in the war industry production for November as over the previous months. Possibly, another reason for the acute labor shortage from which the United States is suffering comes from the fact that there are over 11 million men and women employed in easy jobs in the civil service as against less than five million men in the fighting services.

Be that as it may, there are two illuminating news items which shed light on the situation with respect to the factor of manpower in the United States. One is that laborers have had to be imported from south of the Rio Grande. Mexican peons are to be utilized to fill up the already apparent deficiencies in American manpower. Another news is the report of an outcry coming from every town in the regions under the Chungking regime protesting against the conscription of Chinese residents in America.

The conscription of Chinese manpower in America is found necessary because of the reluctance of the American people to go where the work is hard and the fighting is difficult. We all know that the Chinese residents in America are denied the rights of American citizenship and the privileges of American nationality, yet they are conscripted into the American army to fight for the United States while there are still countless number of able-bodied Americans left free from any military service. It is small wonder that even Chungking which elected for a long time to be an American catspaw has raised a strong voice in protest against this forceful removal of its nationals from their peaceful avocations and their conscription into an alien army.

Indeed, one year of war and one year of a succession of defeats have done much to strip the thin veneer from the high-sounding words like "Justice," "Freedom," and "Democracy," which served to disguise the lust for power and the rapacity of the controlling clique of the American plutocracy. At the same time, to all those who care to see, this ominous fact reveals what they can expect from the country of soft talk and the big stick. Again, those governments like the Chungking regime which still indulge themselves in believing in America's "fair play" or America's "justice" or America's fulfilling her lavish promises of economic aid, may do well to ponder over the realities of America's shortages of commodities, America's labor difficulties, and America's love of a comfortable spot, making someone else do the hard work and the fighting. With this reflection they can save themselves from being completely beguiled by the insidious propaganda with which America still thinks she can forever blind them to the true facts.

Twelve months' defeat and the total expulsion of the United States from the western Pacific have placed the treasure trove of that vast region completely beyond the reach of her rapacious tentacles. Twelve months' constant shipping losses have put America in a position where she can no longer effectively disguise her naked self. Again, any economic aid so nonchalantly promised by the United States to any third countries can, in the light of America's own acute shortages of strategic materials, ships and men, only prove as illusory as America's "Freedom," "Justice" and "Democracy" have turned out to be in the case of the Chinese now residing in America. For to the Chinese, the much vaunted American "Freedom" apparently means only the "Freedom" to be arbitrarily conscripted into the American army to fight and die for the United States. Certainly their "Freedom" has availed them nothing in either acquiring American nationality or in enjoying any of the rights and privileges of a citizen of the United States.

A Year Ago Today

Dec. 19, 1941

From the Files of Japan Times Advertiser

The Imperial Army units under close cooperation with the Navy unit successfully landed on Hongkong during last night in the face of violent enemy resistance. They are now expanding their activities with good results and officers and men are in high spirits. The Commanders of the Imperial Army and Navy Forces, on the spot, in accordance with the spirit of Bushido twice urged the Governor of Hongkong to surrender but the latter obstinately rejected the Japanese advice, it was announced by the Imperial Headquarters at 6:55 a.m. today.

* * *

The Pacific Fleet of the United States and the U. S. air forces in Hawaii have been totally destroyed by the Imperial Japanese Navy, according to a revised official announcement made by the Imperial Headquarters yesterday. Five capital ships, two cruisers and one oil tanker were sunk, while three battleships, two light cruisers and two destroyers were seriously damaged. Ships partly damaged included one battleship and four B-class cruisers. American planes destroyed totaled 464.

* * *

The Japanese Forces entered the Burmese territory for the first time on December 14 and, after repulsing British troops, completely occupied Victoria Airfield, according to the announcement of the Imperial Headquarters yesterday.

* * *

The Japanese Army flying units yesterday effected a surprise attack upon Penang, sinking one large-sized transport and several small-sized transports. In the meantime, three Army fighting planes made a surprise attack on the Ipoh airfield in Penang region, Malay Peninsula, and engaged in a severe air fight with six enemy Buffalo type fighters, shooting down two of them. They also destroyed seven Buffalo type planes on the ground.

* * *

The Vichy Government was officially informed by its Ambassador in Washington, Gaston Henri-Haye that the United States authorities have seized the French luxury liner, the Normandie.

* * *

Colonel Henry Stimson, United States Secretary of War, has announced that the intense Japanese attack against Pearl Harbor has necessitated, for the time being, the cancellation of Lease-Lend aid shipments, according to a Reuter report reaching Stockholm.

GLORIOUS ERA OF ASIAN CULTURE TO ARRIVE AFTER CURRENT WAR

Civilization of World Is Being Led into New Channels To Provide Basis for Eternal Peace

By INA METAXA
Special to the Japan Times Advertiser and Contemporary Japan

Part II

What strikes us most in the comments of Jambulos is the advanced cultural state in which he found the inhabitants of the islands he visited. They possessed already an alphabet written "from above to below" and they cultivated "a cane or reed which yielded small white grains. These grains they cooked after soaking them in water." Dr. Karl Kindermann in an article refers to the diary of Jambulos concerning these islands. The diary in one place notes:

"In those islands the air was of wonderful temperature. Hot and cold springs there were enough for recreation and strengthening of health. The trees bore at every season ripe fruits. Oil and wine were abundant, and also there were many strange plants. There were strange and wonderful animals, too. The inhabitants, all similar one to another, were of nice and regular figure. They were hairy on the head and had eyebrows, beards and peculiar nostrils. They had flexible, soft bones; but these bones were of such strength that anything they took in their hands could never be snatched off from their fingers.

They lived almost without any sickness to the ripe age of more than a hundred years, while, on the other hand, they committed suicide after having reached a certain advanced age. They used to lie down on a certain plant, the narcotic smell of which put them to eternal rest. The bodies were buried in the sand of the beach and the recurring high tide took them away into the sea. The inhabitants used to worship the sun by burning incense and also heaven and all the heavenly lights.

"The people lived in groups which never were more than four hundred strong, and each group had the oldest man as the leader. Every member of such a community had specified work to do. One worked as a fisherman, the second as a workman and the third as an artist. They spent their lives on green meadows and Nature gave them all in abundance. They were sober in their living and used to eat cooked and roasted meals, but without aromatic spices. Birds and fishes were enough to be caught, and there were snakes which they liked to eat. There was a special division of food courses to regulate nutrition. They were interested in science, especially in things connected with heaven. Their writing had seven characters which could be used in four different ways, and this gave them twenty-eight characters in all. They used to write from above to below.'

Much Similarity Exists

The practice of group living consisting of forty families for each group exists even now in some far off districts of Japan. Also many ancient customs and rituals still prevail in Japanese society and religious life. If we study some of the Shinto legends and festive rituals, we shall be astonished to find that they resemble Greek myths, Egyptian beliefs, and even Mazdeism. The legend of the deities seems to be a far off echo of the myth of Orpheus trying to bring back Euridice, or of the story of Persephone (Proserpine) whom Hades (Pluto) had stolen away, and who was obliged to remain in the nether kingdom for half the year, because she had partaken of a pomegranate offered to her in that gloomy place.

Another myth, that of the phoenix, symbol of the sun does not wholly belong to Greek mythology, in spite of the Greek conception that this divine bird burns itself and revives from ashes in order to come back to life as fresh as the morning sun. It also belongs to the Egyptian belief that the Egyptian Pharaohs had been connected with the sun. In modern Japan, during the equinox and the celebration of mikoshi, a small shrine surmounted by a large golden phoenix, image of the sun, is borne in procession with great pomp and beating of drums. Ancestor worship is a common feature in Asia. Mazdeism teaches that the ancestors come to their old homes on the first ten days of the year for the purpose of protecting their families. Their descendants offer them milk and garments. In Japan they offer them fruits, rice cakes and white paper slips which are hung near the domestic shrines and on door-tops. In Egypt the return of the ancestors is celebrated during the festivals of the Nile floods, when they are believed to arrive in the boats of Osiris from the "Heavenly Nile," which we call the Milky Way. From Egypt this kind of river festival has passed into India and it is held on the banks of the Ganges.

The Bon Festival

In Japan the bon festival, or the return of the ancestors, is held in the month of July, when the sun is hottest and nearest to the earth. In many places on sea shores or on the borders of big lakes, such as Chuzenji and Onuma, on the last night of the bon, when the ancestors are due to return to the beyond, people cast off in the water small boats made of straw with the names of the departed written on colored lanterns. The tide bears them away floating toward the horizon. It is probable that this is a faint remembrance of that prehistoric custom which Jambulos narrates as the burying of the dead in the sand of the beach only to be borne away by the high tide of the sea.

Shintoism is the motive power of Japanese culture. Though Buddhism was popularized in the country by Prince Shotoku, who was also the author of the first written code of laws in Japan, no marked dimunition occurred in the national faith of Shintonism. As a matter of fact, Indian Buddhism introduced through Chosen and China was thoroughly nationalized, with the result that it became absorbed into Shinto spirituality. And also Japanese spiritual teachers and saints modelled Buddhist philosophy to suit the traditional temperament of the people. In this way, Indian Buddhism was transformed into Japanese Buddhism which propelled the growth of art and culture. In modern times, Japan's intercourse with the Occident has given a further impetus to enhance its civilization and culture in its own way. Just as in the past Japan nationalized Buddhism, so in the present it has Japanized Westernism. This assimilative faculty, which impels the Japanese people to enrich their own culture by incorporating the best of the world without being influenced by external forces, is derived from Shintoism.

It is apparent that Japan knows how to absorb foreign things for its benefit. In the Meiji era, it profited immensely from its intercourse with Western science and culture. Not only did it begin to digest rapidly each and every branch of Western science, but became acquainted with Occidental thoughts and art within a surprisingly short time. This acquaintance proved to be a great boon to it, because it widened the scope of its cultural progress. Because Japan has made a fair study of the Western mind and has nationalized the essentials of the West, it is in an advantageous position to judge and weigh the current ideological trends in that sphere of the world.

German Affinity

In Europe, Germany comes nearer to Oriental spirituality and philosophy. Its culture combines deep intuitive feeling with the precision of modern science. Inspiration and patient, persevering labor, as well as a genius for organization are the most characteristic features of German culture. In the middle ages, it has had its great Christian mystics and seers like Meister Eckhart, Jacob Boem and others. In the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries it produced many idealistic philosophers, such as Kant, Fichte, Leibnitz and Schelling. Then its noted poet Goethe and a string of creative musicians gave Europe something nobler and loftier in the literary and musical fields.

French culture is a mixture of Latin limpidity and precision of thoughts interwoven with German spiritual insight. It must be remembered that a great part of the French people belong to the German race of Franks. The character of French culture is so attractive, that it has permeated the whole of Europe. Its spirit is most sociable, its ways most polite, refined and tactful and its form most elegant. Therefore, Paris has been, since the sixteenth century, the "salon" of Europe and its arbiter elegantiorum. Charming French women, intelligent, witty and extremely kind, have contributed considerably to the wide popularity of French culture.

Today the world is changing. Under the impact of an unprecedented war the whole aspect of international culture is about to take a new turn. On the one side, the Axis Powers are trying to realize a new shape of things in the world, and on the other, the "democratic" nations are resisting them to maintain their way of life and intercountry relations. It needs no argument to say that the existing cultural traits of both the East and West are destined to undergo emendations and alterations in order to bring about a new understanding, which would give every nation the opportunity to display its cultural creativeness. It is likely that the cultures of India, China and Japan will exert their utmost to reorientate Asiatic cultural homogenity. In Europe, Germany, France, Italy and Greece will most probably act in unison to revive Occidentalism on a new, progressive footing. And the combination of these two anticipat-

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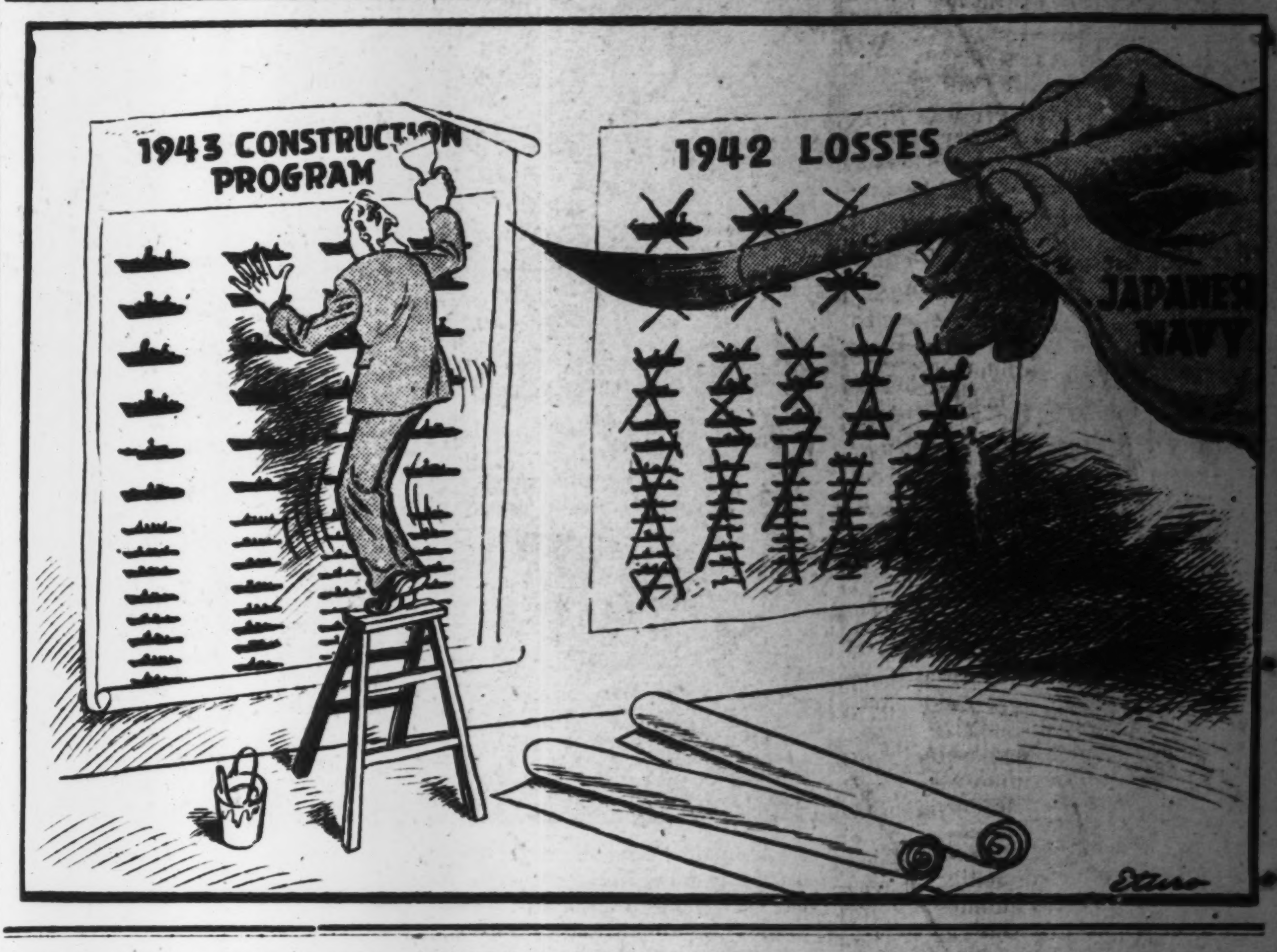
More Ships for the Bottom of the Sea



CHUNGKING EXHORTED TO GIVE UP FIGHTING

Japan Has Only Welfare of China at Heart

By Prof. TARO FUNEZAWA

Some people are apt to comment upon the designation of our strife with China as "conflict" with a certain degree of incredulity. But this surprise indicates the profound misunderstanding they have of our spirit.

To understand the reason for our attitude it must be borne in mind that Japan was not and will never be an enemy of China. Therefore it can never be said that Japan is waging a war against that country.

The most valuable principles of our present civilization came from China. We are indebted to her for our earliest industries, our first notions of lexicography, for the brilliant philosophy of Confucius and Lao Tse, and for the first concrete forms of religion. A close and mutually profitable friendship linked us to the Celestial Empire for many centuries. At the outset of modern times when the Oriental countries opened their doors to the outside world, the close collaboration between our two nations became more necessary because it was essential to maintain unity within the Asiatic Continent and protect our reciprocal interests.

China, abounding in raw materials is in a position to send raw materials to Japan and receive in exchange manufactured goods which are indispensable for her economic development. But just at the moment when our friendship with China became more urgent and there were bright prospects for a brilliant future, Anglo-American influence began to perturb the peace of this Continent.

Wanted to Shackle Japan

The honesty of our purpose can be easily grasped. It has never been Japan's policy to meddle with British or American matters, and therefore it will not be difficult to understand our indignation against American and British interference in Asiatic affairs. It was a cause for annoyance to both America and England to become conscious that Japan possessed a personality and ideas of her own. They had the mistaken notion that the Asiatic race should remain forever in a state of complete ignorance. It irritated them to think that Japan should refuse to stretch her arms tamely to be handcuffed by Anglo-American imperialists. It did not escape them that the Japanese attitude frustrated all their plans to dominate Asia and together they pondered and said: "here lies the danger" . . .

They started to instigate in the political circles of China an atmosphere of hostility against Japan. The Chinese people knew nothing of these intrigues and could not understand why their leaders, who had been shamefully bought with foreign gold, should initiate a campaign to propagate hatred against Japan.

The tone of the press became aggressive and threatening. Diplomatic relations became gradually more tense, and their wicked system of propaganda invaded the schools with the idea of training a whole generation in the thought that they should rise against Japan, although Japan had done nothing to deserve such an unjust treatment.

Welfare of China Aimed

In view of the obstinacy of the Chiang Kai-shek regime to our propositions aiming at the establishment of a sound system for mutual defense and cooperation, and after exhausting every possible means of persuasion, we were compelled to resort to the force of arms. That is why we call this a conflict and not a war. The fact that this conflict has been protracted for more than five years is a further indication that we did not aim at the destruction of China, are looking forward to her welfare, her progress and at the liberation of her people from the Anglo-American yoke.

For five years Japan has been prosecuting her campaign in China. At present more than 50,500,000 square kilometers within Greater East Asia are under the control of Japan, and reconstruction and development work has already been undertaken with great activity and success in this area.

This is how Japan has laid the foundations for structure which is to ensure this country's victory in the War of Greater East Asia.

CHUNGKING REDUCED TO POSITION OF SLAVE TO ANGLO-U.S. POWER

American Experts Now Are Actually Running Regime And Giving Orders to Chiang Kai-shek

By SHIGEO IMURA
(From the Gaiko Jiho)

Part III

With the interception of all Chiang-aiding routes, Chungking has been driven to a plight where it has to seek further resistance strength within. America and Britain have made capital of this development to turn the Chungking area into their battle ground. It is true that the War of Greater East Asia has made it imperative for Chungking to switch over from subservient resistance with American-British backing to independent resistance. In actual fact, however, Chungking still is subservient to, nay, has become a slave of America and Britain. The wartime economic remodelling, far from being a liquidation of dependence on these two countries, has made Chungking their out-and-out puppet. Chiang has fallen into the snare set by America and Britain.

Chungking's resistance against Japan was based on the premise of an American-British victory. This wishful thinking has been shattered to bits by the War of Greater East Asia. Chungking is now in complete isolation. Now that all its blood transfusion points have been stopped with the loss of Hongkong, the international concessions in Shanghai and the Burma and Chinhua routes, Chungking somehow has to improvise a wartime economic fabric based on the economic staying power in the hinterland. Is this possible?

The so-called economic power in the hinterland has up to now been relegated to the forgotten in favor of a policy of reliance on the United States and Britain. What with backward technique and what with the surviving feudalistic economy, Chungking has only tiny household industries to boast, which are utterly inadequate to cater to the needs in the hinterland. The regime's frantic campaign for investments in productive industries has been made futile by the fact that the Chinese, with their speculative habits, prefer short-term floating funds to long-term fixed funds. The result is that the production of materials vital to wartime economy has to be managed by the State, which is forced willy-nilly to tie up with the American-British clique.

Special Organs Set Up

This affords a golden opportunity for America and Britain to grab all the remunerative and promising productive enterprises in the Chungking area. Already, before the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, there had been established in various provinces and hsiens State-operated special corporations called the Enterprise Kungssu with numerous subordinate companies for the purpose of effecting mergers and amalgamation of the existing enterprises. But the native capitalists, entrenched in the surviving feudalistic economic structure, persistently impeded the plan. By compromising with them, America and Britain had been waiting patiently for the golden opportunity.

The golden opportunity arrived. At once, America and Britain applied pressure against these native capitalists who had been cornering and hoarding foodstuffs and manufactured goods. Soon these elements were woven into the resistance fabric.

While the writer does not believe that all the formulae for the national general mobilization as recommended by Currie were adopted, nevertheless it is clearly observable that Chungking's wartime policies have taken on decidedly new colors, as witness the national general mobilization law (enacted March 27 and enforced May 5), the issuance of the bonds and other fresh measures which are listed below:

Mobilization Law

1. National General Mobilization Law, to which frequent reference has been made elsewhere in this article. In short, the law authorizes the State to place under its control—or more exactly, under American-British control—all the manpower and material resources in the hinterland, production, prices and capital. Following is a general classification of the materials to be commandeered under this law:
   a. Arms, ammunition and other war materials.
   b. Food, fodder and materials for clothing.
   c. Chemicals and surgical materials of all kinds.
   d. Seacraft, vehicles and other facilities for transportation.
   e. Communication materials and such other commodities as may from time to time be designated.
   f. Imported articles and articles for export, both of which are in bond, and research materials.
   g. All productions.
2. Commercial bank control. All banks will be placed under government control.
3. System of monopoly of vital commodities. Salt was placed under State control on January 1; sugar and tobacco on February 1. Matches have been a government monopoly in Szechwan and Sikang Provinces since the middle of April. Monopoly of tea and alcoholic beverages in under consideration.
4. Wartime National Consumption Tax, enforced about April 15, is expected to yield an additional annual revenue of over 150,000,000 yuans.
5. Patriotic Savings Campaign. On the China Affair Anniversary Day, July 7, Kung Hsiang-hsi declared: "Frugality and savings have to be encouraged, while public bonds will be issued to avoid any waste of idle funds so as to give full play to the spirit of financial and economic mobilization."
6. The Land Debentures Law. On March 26 the Farmers Bank Land Debentures Law was promulgated and enforced. The debentures will be given land owners in payment of the land bought by the government. Between 5,000,000 and 10,000,000 yuans are required, which will be secured on the mortgage of the title to the land acquired.
7. Independence of Munitions, by which is meant that the outpost army units, organs and military schools are authorized to purchase war materials, and especially food

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